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Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1077.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 6d
 STAMPED..... 6d.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The NEXT AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in SHEFFIELD, on MONDAY, the 8th October, and following days.

Members and Delegates intending to be present, and requiring accommodation, must send applications not later than ten days before the meeting to the Secretaries of the Union, who will transmit the names to the Local Secretaries, that the requisite Tickets may be forwarded.

G. SMITH, } Secretaries.
R. ASHTON, }

Congregational Library, June 19.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SWINDON.

The DEDICATION SERVICES of this Church will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th July next.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., will preach in the Morning at Half-past Eleven o'clock, and in the Evening, by adjournment in the Corn Exchange, at Half-past Six o'clock.

Other Ministers are expected to take part in the Services. A Cold Collation will be provided in the Schoolroom at Two o'clock.

CHARLES JUPE, Esq., of Mere, will preside.

A Public Tea at Five o'clock.

Tickets to the Dinner, 2s.; the Tea, 1s.

SOUTHEND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A BAZAAR in aid of the BUILDING FUND will be held D.V. on TUESDAY, July 10th, and two following days.

Contributions from friends at a distance will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. A. S. Richardson, Southend, Essex.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, for the EDUCATION of the SONS of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the above School will take place on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at Three p.m., and will be conducted by Rev. THOMAS AVELING, of Kingsland.

At the close of the Examination, Tea will be served to the company (on the lawn, if the weather permit), after which Recitations will be delivered by the Pupils, and the Prizes distributed.

The CLASSICAL EXAMINATION will be conducted on MONDAY, 2nd July, at Eleven a.m., by Rev. J. GUTHRIE, M.A.

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

* Trains by the North Kent Railway leave Charing Cross at 2.50 p.m.; and at London Bridge at 2.0, 2.27, 2.30, and 3.0 p.m. The School is in Silver Street, a short distance only from the Lewisham Station.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.—A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS on April 9th, 1867, and following days. The Competition will be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty who, on the 1st of March next, shall be over 17 and under 21 years of age, and of good health and character.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.—EXAMINATION of APRIL, 1867.—Copies of the Regulations may be had upon application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

COUNTY REGISTRATION, 1866.

LIBERALS who are qualified for any County in England or Wales, but not Registered, and those who, being Registered, have changed their abode or qualification, may have forms filled up and forwarded to the Overseers free of charge, by communicating with the undersigned at the offices of the Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square, Westminster, S.W.

The 20th of July is the last day on which notices of claim can be served on the Overseers.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.

NORWOOD.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

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Address, stating Age, Antecedents, References, and Salary required, to "Zeta," Post Office, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire.

A LADY of Experience would be glad to

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MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Derby, 1866.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS:

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
Fidelity to Covenants ..	509
Eccelesiastical Notes ..	509
The Bishop of Oxford on	
Colonial Churches ..	510
The Church of England	
and Colonial Churches ..	510
The Christian Com-	
munity ..	511
Nichol-street Ragged-	
school and Mission-	
station ..	511
Religious Intelligence ..	512
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:	
Mill Hill ..	514
University College ..	515
New College, London ..	516
Congregational School,	
Silcoates ..	516
Parliamentary Proceed-	
ings ..	517
Postscript ..	517
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary ..	518
The Interregnum	518
The First Battle	518
The Monetary Crisis ..	519
Setting to Rights	519
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Legalised Schism in the	
Church of England ..	520
The Jamaica Report ..	520
Congregational School,	
Lewisham, for the	
Education of the Sons	
of Ministers	520
Christian Fellowship ..	520
The Ministry and the	
Country	521
Foreign and Colonial ..	522
Foreign Miscellany ..	524
Court, Official, and Per-	
sonal News	524
Miscellaneous News ..	524
Literature	525
Brief Notices	526
Money Market and Com-	
mmercial Intelligence ..	528

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

FIDELITY TO COVENANTS.

THE legal Opinion on the Ritualistic question given by the Attorney-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Mellish, and Mr. Barrow, to which the Bishop of London referred in his speech on Lord Ebury's motion about a fortnight ago, and the Report of the Committee of Convocation on Ritual, which was to have been presented to the Lower House at yesterday's sittings, furnish us with a suitable occasion for resuming and extending the line of observation which we opened in our impression of the 13th inst. It will be remembered that the Bishop of London, in assigning his reasons for opposing the appointment of a Royal Commission for revising the Church of England Lectionary and the Burial Service moved for by Lord Ebury, intimated the intention of the Bishops to resort to the proper courts of judicature (if they should find themselves driven to this ultimate means of enforcing upon the clergy a strict observance of the law) to suppress ritualistic practices pronounced by the Opinion to be illegal, and that Lord Houghton expressed the deep regret he felt in prospect of any new attempt to apply the authority of the courts in obtaining clerical uniformity. The noble lord's remarks, general as was their import, and cautiously as they were worded, may be interpreted as suggesting on his part that the course of action resolved upon by the Episcopal Bench would trench upon freedom of conscience, and thus run counter to the predominant spirit of the age. We take this to be the position maintained by what is called the Broad Church, and we are anxious to point out that whether logically tenable or not by the force of other considerations, it is not in any sense a question of religious liberty that is here in question, and cannot accurately be spoken of as though it were.

Before addressing ourselves, however, to the main topic of our present article, we may, perhaps, be allowed to say a word or two on the powerful moral advantage enjoyed by the Broad Church party in being able, in almost every direction taken by the ecclesiastical and doctrinal thinking of the times, to present to superficial notice an aspect of charming liberality. To the other leading sections of the Church established by law it returns blessing for cursing, good for evil. The Ritualists and the Evangelicals, bitterly as they oppose each other, concur in cordially anathematizing the latitudinarianism, or, as many of them would prefer to stigmatise it, the scepticism, of the school best typified by Dean Stanley. Nevertheless, this school advocates for each of the others something nearly approaching to unfettered liberty of clerical teaching and Church practice. It may smile at the puerilities of sacerdotalism, and regard with contempt the metaphysical absolutism of the Evangeli-

cals, but it claims for them, as for all sections, the fullest legal scope for inculcating upon parishioners their own honest convictions. In doing this, or rather in asserting on, behalf of all, the rights of individual conscience—rights which none but the individual himself can fairly restrict—it places itself in seeming harmony with Nonconformists. It is unquestionably easy and rather agreeable ground to take, and presents the attraction of unbounded liberality; but, perhaps, it will be found on closer inspection to be merely the freedom of teaching, at the compulsory expense of the taught, that is insisted upon by this party. But this, we contend, is not by any means the same thing as religious liberty. It looks, at first blush of the thing, as if the bishops, in essaying to suppress illegal ritualistic practices in the Church of England, would expose themselves to the charge of intolerance. Well, they might be intolerant in spirit, but not necessarily so, of a surety; for there might be no intolerance of opinion whatever, and yet, coexistent with this absence of bigotry, a righteous determination not to connive at any betrayal of a trust accepted, or any disregard of a covenant of service agreed upon, especially when the remunerative consideration given to the trustee should continue unrevised and unaltered.

With any line of action which denies to a man the right of prosecuting unhindered his own course of religious inquiry, of holding undisturbed his own religious convictions, and of freely teaching religious truth as he discerns it, we could have no sympathy. But a man may deem it right, in some circumstances, to put a restriction upon himself, and where he has pledged himself to do so under implied conditions, and those conditions are fulfilled, an insistence by such as are entitled to make it of a strict observance of the pledge, however unwise it may be, cannot be treated as a breach of justice. No man enters into a relation with others without, by that very act, giving up or placing in abeyance a part of his individual freedom. No man can become a member of a religious society without impliedly engaging to observe the rules, and to promote the ends, of that society. No religious teacher, at least unless he does his work at his own charges, can regard himself as at liberty, after having under some sanction or other entered upon his office, to set aside that sanction at will, and to determine without reference to it the mode in which the functions of his office shall be discharged. Now these are the considerations which, in our view, come to the front when we try to form a judgment of what is due to those of the clergy who, in the discharge of their clerical obligations, disregard the law of the land, and claim to be "a law unto themselves." The case to be decided upon is not a case of religious liberty, but of simple fidelity to covenants. It does not involve the laity of the realm, nor any section of the laity. It touches only the position of the clergy of the Church Establishment, and it affects them only in their official relation to the people of England. The question substantially is, who is to determine the religious doctrine, discipline, and ritual for which the nation pays? the nation itself by means of law, or each individual clergyman, priest, or teacher, by the light of his own conscience? That the nation, as such, should be bound to provide the temporalities, and that the clergy who receive them should, each in his own case, prescribe the mode of worship, and inculcate the faith, which are recommended by his personal convictions, is an arrangement which, whatever else may be urged in its support, would stand quite outside the scope of the freedom-of-conscience question. Put into vulgar shape it is this—the laity are bound to pay, and the clergy are free to choose what they shall give in return for the pay—or, in other words, bondage to the laity, license to the clergy.

If the high ritualists are really using national resources to further ends which the nation does not approve, and which the law does not sanction, then it appears to us to be the duty of those who are officially appointed to oversee the religion of the nation to take measures to secure the observance of the law. Nonconformists, indeed, would strain no man's conscience, but they do consider that a man's conscience should be bound by his own voluntary

engagements. So far as he pledges himself, so far he has divested himself of the right to claim his personal freedom. A servant who violates the known rules of the household cannot plead in his justification, so long at least as he enjoys the reward of a servant, the right of a man to dispose of himself as he sees fit, nor complain that because he is kept up to his covenant, he is wronged in his liberty. By all means let all men teach religion according to the light they have—but they who for certain considerations, spiritual or secular, or both, engage to teach a definite form of religion, are not entitled, on the ground of religious liberty, to set forth other forms *ad libitum*. It is a fair question whether the form may not be advantageously broadened—but until it is broadened, fidelity to covenant engagements may be properly enforced.

It is nonsense to confound the sacred principles of religious liberty with the payment by everybody of everybody's clergy. Have those who do not officially teach religion and guide devotion no conscience to be consulted? Is there to be no freedom for them? Are they to be prevented from choosing what forms of faith or what ritual practices they will support, what shall be the measure of that support, and whether they will give pecuniary support at all? When Dissenters are brought up to the magistrate for non-payment of Church-rates, the plea of conscience is treated as no plea at all—the law overrides it—and this, notwithstanding that they never were parties to the imposition of the law. When the clergy of the Establishment deviate from the law to which they have assented, and which they have sworn to obey, why are they to enjoy the personal freedom with which by arrangement and for a consideration they have parted? Lord Houghton and the highly influential section whose views he so worthily represents would do well to look at the matter in this light. A national Church without defined articles of faith, without special forms of ecclesiastical government, without prescribed rites, may or may not be conformable to sound policy—on this matter we say nothing at present—but a national Church sustained by national funds, and ministered to by a clergy subject to no national control, can hardly be regarded as illustrating the rightful claims and superlative blessings of unrestricted religious freedom.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

PERHAPS the most important ecclesiastical news of the week relates to a question which, singularly enough, has not been noticed by any of the legal reporters of the morning journals, but which yet seriously affects the interests of hundreds of clergymen and thousands of Dissenters. For the first time we have had an authoritative decision concerning the law of Easter-dues. On Saturday last the Court of Queen's Bench—present, Justices Shee, Blackburn, and Mellor—gave judgment in the Batley Easter-dues case of Hall v. Cassels, the plaintiff being the Rev. S. Hall, Baptist minister, and the defendant, the Rev. Andrew Cassels, vicar of Batley. The Court pronounced an opinion on a question which has long been in debate. The Nonconformists have maintained that Easter-dues are recoverable only from actual communicants in the Established Church. This point was ably argued first by Dr. Foster, and subsequently by the Rev. Charles Williams, now of Southampton, and both gentlemen brought forward a large amount of testimony in support of their view. The Court of Queen's Bench has now decided that this is the law. Three main questions were before it. The first was, whether new matter could be introduced into a case before the quarter sessions after it had been argued before the magistrates, and on this point the decision was that it could, and judgment was given against Mr. Hall. The second related to the terriers of the parish, and here again judgment was given against Mr. Hall. The third was, whether, by the custom of

Batley, certain property, such as cows and pigs, were not chargeable with Easter-dues, and on this point judgment was also against Mr. Hall. The fourth point, however, ruled the application of the whole. The Court asked the question, What was meant by the word "communicant"? Did it mean any one who, in ancient times, was regarded as under an obligation to communicate, or did it mean only those persons who actually communicated? The decision was, that it meant the latter only, and therefore Easter-dues are not recoverable from Dissenters. The decision, unless it should be reversed, which we do not anticipate, by a Court of Error, will be the death-blow to this exaction. One more ecclesiastical tax on Dissenters will be gone, and there will be little difficulty in getting it removed from Churchmen also.

Who would have thought of Convocation flouting Archbishop Denison on the Church-rate question? Yet this happened only yesterday. A few weeks since we printed, in these columns, the thirteen reasons of the Archbishop against Mr. Gladstone's Church-rate Bill. These he presented as a gravamen to the Lower House of Convocation, and asked that they be made an *articulus cleri*, or a vote of Convocation. Nine gentlemen voted with the Archbishop and twenty-six against him. Is Convocation moving? and has that venerable body recovered the power of locomotion?

A curious case has arisen in one of the law courts in which, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, a case of violation of conscience is involved. The facts are short and simple. A Mrs. Newberry, widow of the late Rector of Hinton St. George's, near Crewkerne, was left with two children, of whom the widow and a Rev. Mr. Caddell were appointed co-guardians. Separate sums were left for the widow's maintenance and for the education of the children. The widow, after her husband's death, attached herself to the Plymouth Brethren. Her co-guardian at once interfered to take the education of her children out of her hands, on the ground that they should be brought up in the father's religion. Mrs. Newberry, of course, resisted such an unnatural interference, and the matter was referred to Vice-Chancellor Stuart, who decided the children must be given up to Mr. Caddell. Mrs. Newberry then wrote to the Vice-Chancellor, stating that she would not surrender them. Officers of the court were at once despatched to her; one of her children was sent to Wimbledon, another to Mr. Caddell, and she herself committed to Whitecross-street for contempt of court. A grosser violation of justice than this perhaps never occurred. The law, no doubt, is against Mrs. Newberry, and she was indiscreet in defying the Court of Chancery. But the law ought not to be against her, and such indiscretion as hers is to her credit rather than to her shame. There are very few mothers, we hope, who would not have done in some measure as Mrs. Newberry has done. It is a case of gross violation, not merely of conscience, but of natural feelings, and the whole proceeding belongs rather to the age and character of the Inquisition than to the spirit of English law. As for Mr. Caddell, he will no doubt be dealt with by public opinion, and one of these days, let us hope, by something stronger than that—his own remorse. How is it that we find none but the clergy so forgetful even of humanity?

The Edinburgh Annuity Tax inquiry is, we believe, to terminate to-day. Several witnesses have been examined during the last week, and their evidence tended so strongly against the continuance of the tax that it was judged to be only fair to the clergy of the city that they should be offered the opportunity of rebutting it. For that purpose the committee adjourned from Friday last until to-day. The facts elicited by this inquiry have fully justified the course taken by our Edinburgh friends in asking for it.

The report of the Committee of Convocation on the ritualistic question has now appeared. It is of the character indicated in our last number, but we are now able to give the paragraph relating to Nonconformists:—

In bringing their report to a conclusion, the committee would represent that the subject of ritualism cannot be sufficiently considered without a reference to the position of the Church of England in relation, on the one hand, to the Greek and Latin branches of the Church Catholic, and to the other foreign bodies of Christians who have retained many features of ancient ritual; and, on the other hand, to the Nonconformist bodies of our own country. They desire, therefore, to observe that, great as is the value of those ancient ritual usages which the Church of England has inherited from undivided Christendom, and the retention of which may hereafter be found to conduce materially to the restoration of unity, it must, nevertheless, be carefully borne in mind that the national Church of England has a holy work to perform towards the Nonconformists of this country; and that every instance,

not only of exceeding the law, but of a want of prudence and tenderness in respect of usages within the law, can hardly fail to create fresh difficulties in the way of winning back to our Church those who have become estranged from her communion.

We gratefully recognise the Christian spirit of these words. It is not often that the clergy, and especially Convocation, have considered that they had a "holy work" to perform towards Nonconformists, and that there should be prudence and tenderness in their conduct.

It appears to be obvious that this prudence will not be shown by the high ritualistic party, and if we may judge from the manner in which the memorials to the Archbishops were received last week, there may yet be a formal division in the Church of England on this subject. As soon as law is called in on one side it will be called in on the other, for the Low Church party are notorious violators of the Rubrics, and are already threatened with proceedings on that account.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON COLONIAL CHURCHES.

The following is the greater portion of the remarkable speech of Dr. Wilberforce in the House of Lords on Monday week, during the debate on the subject of colonial bishoprics:—

The most rev. prelate near him, spoke not of the legal incapacity of Parliament to deal with the question under discussion, but of its moral incapacity after what had passed to remedy existing inconveniences in particular colonies by creating there, in point of fact, a Church in connection with the Church of England. In the belief in the existence of that moral incapacity he quite concurred with his most rev. friend on the very simple ground that when Parliament gave to those colonies legislatures of their own, it, while still reserving to itself its supreme imperial power to overrule the decisions of those bodies, bound itself morally not needlessly to interfere with their action. The supremacy of the Queen in spiritual matters in this country depended on the acts of the Legislature which transferred that supremacy to the Crown in the first instance from the Pope, who claimed the right to exercise it, and the meaning of that transfer was that every court, ecclesiastical and civil, held in this country should be held in the name and under the authority of the Sovereign. A bishop held a court, therefore, not as a successor of the Apostles, but by licence from the civil power; and every such court was as much the Queen's court ecclesiastical as other courts were her Majesty's courts civil. It followed, then, that every single ecclesiastical court in England, from the lowest to the highest, was liable to have its ecclesiastical decisions revised by the Queen's courts, and that supremacy of the Queen was not a floating unknown power, capable of being abused at one time to oppress the subject, and vanishing at another time into nothing but a creation of the law, resting within legal bounds on the law for its strength. If, then, the Queen's supremacy was to be established in the colonies in question, courts must, first of all, be created through which the supremacy of her officer—be he archdeacon or bishop—should be exercised. To permit it to be exercised by an individual without the intervention of a court would be most un-English. The first step, under those circumstances, must be to establish courts ecclesiastical in the colonies, from whose decisions appeals might be made in the ordinary course, thus setting on foot the whole of that machinery which belonged to the Established Church—that was to say, a favoured class of religionists, to whom the nation gave certain advantages, and whom it guarded with certain strong limitations. Now, that being so, he maintained with his most rev. friend, that, after what had taken place, it would be morally impossible for the Parliament of England to dictate to the colonies so far as to say that they must have such a favoured religious body. He, at the same time, admitted the existence of the difficulty to which the right rev. prelate referred, and was, perhaps, even more strongly alive than he was to the necessity for some legislation with respect to it. The decision of March last went to show that there may be some question as to the validity of the marriages and other acts performed by the clergy ordained by bishops who were said to exercise no legal jurisdiction in those colonies and to possess no power to ordain, and the Government was therefore bound to introduce some measure with a view of providing a remedy for that state of things, although they were not, he thought, to blame for declining to proceed in the matter with undue haste. A good deal had been said of the importance of maintaining the connection between the Church in the colonies and the Church at home, and he felt the necessity of maintaining that connection as strongly as any man. But how could it be done? He listened with greedy ears to the remarks of his noble friend on the cross-benches when he said that it would be easy for the Imperial Legislature to secure the continuance of this union; but, although he said how easy the way of doing so was, he did not describe it; he kept it a secret to himself. Having given the utmost attention to the whole of the ins and outs of the subject, he could see no way whatever, consistently with the pledges which the Imperial Parliament had given, by which it could by any facile and easy legislation maintain the connection to which he was referring. Such, however, was his confidence in the Church of this country, which had spread throughout those distant settlements and colonies, in their English character, and in the love and reverence which the daughter Churches felt for the mother Church, that he was fully persuaded nothing but an attempt to overbear their rights would sever the union at present subsisting. He believed that if Parliament would trustingly remove by law the difficulties which the law had created, and then leave the Church to maintain its own unity, none of the dangers which now menaced it would exist. (Hear, hear.) The whole of the history of the Church showed that it was not by the enactments of Parliaments, but through the undying faith of the Church itself, that it had maintained its unity. He contended that it would be most unfair

to subject the representatives of the Church in the colonies to restraints without giving them corresponding advantages. (Hear, hear.) At home the advantages to the Church as well as the advantages to the State from the union of the two, were on both sides, he believed, incalculable. He had no wish to see any alteration of the fundamental relations now existing between them. The supremacy of the Crown as exercised in England was the great safeguard of the national Church against the intrusion of a foreign Power. In the colonies at the present time a great struggle was going on between many different kinds of religionists. Rome was planting her communion freely in every one of our colonies, and every form of Protestant Dissent was multiplying itself as it could find adherents; and what would be the result if on the representatives of the Church the Imperial Legislature inflicted obligations and imposed fetters from which every communion around them was free? The body thus fettered would be unable to do its own work. Legislation upon this subject should bear upon its front the indication that it sought to inflict nothing on and to settle nothing for the colonists, and that all it aimed at doing was to set free the particular body of religionists who represented the faith of the Church at home.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND COLONIAL CHURCHES.

(From the Daily News.)

Some of our legislators are as reluctant to acknowledge as they were slow to discover the position which the branches of the Church of England must necessarily occupy, and the character with which they must be clothed in the colonies which are in possession of representative Government. That the statute law which binds the Church in this country, where it is established, cannot apply to the colonies, where no religious community enjoys that pre-eminence, and where no Church courts exist, must be obvious upon reflection; yet the authoritative announcement of this truth by the Privy Council has created a revolution in the external affairs of the colonial Churches, and is, most unreasonably, as we think, discouraging some of their friends in this country. We hear it asked what will become of the colonial Churches when there are no bishops holding patents from the Crown, and when no appeals lie to the Privy Council? Let us, in turn, ask what it is supposed will become of them. One thing seems tolerably certain. There can hardly be greater uncertainty of doctrine or extravagance of worship in them than may be seen in the dioceses at home under all the supposed safeguards which it is desired to extend to the colonies. This extreme anxiety is, we submit, most unworthy of Churchmen. If, indeed, the Church of England were, as some injuriously assert, the mere creature of the law—a branch of the civil service—we might well fear for its future, when cut away from the restraints proper to such an institution. Let it be remembered, however, that these things are said, not by members of the Liberation Society, but by "the friends of the Establishment," who dread nothing so much as that the Church should be recognised as a part of a divinely instituted society, and be treated accordingly. The worst that can happen to a colonial Church under the circumstance in prospect is that it will be thrown upon the wisdom and devotedness of those who have most interest in its prosperity, who receive its doctrines, and value its communion, instead of being at the mercy of legislators and judges who may not even be Christians. This is not a future which convinced Churchmen ought to regard with dismay. It does not daunt those who are actually engaged in the struggle of colonial life, and most of the difficulties of which we hear are imaginary and speculative. The American Episcopal Church and the Scottish Episcopal Church can go alone although unestablished, without losing orthodoxy or sinking in the respect of their neighbours, and so will the colonial Churches, sustained, as they are sure to be, by the sympathy of their brethren in England. It is really time for men professing to be Churchmen to desist from degrading representations of the dependence of the Church on what, after all, are only its accidents. Churches existed before Establishments, and can exist without them. Except on the supposition that the colonial branches of the Church of England are less Christian than the religious bodies by which they are surrounded, they will prosper in that state of freedom which their circumstances require. We know what has happened under the control of Parliament and the Judicial Committee, and colonial Churchmen may be excused, if not applauded, for desiring liberty to walk in the light of the teachings of the great divines of the Church in preference to that of great lawyers who have imposed their dicta upon it. That they will have difficulties to encounter arising out of the novelty of their situation is to be expected. The multiplication of colonial bishops is comparatively a recent event, which it is customary to refer to this prelate or to those counsels; but which must have taken place sooner or later as the increasing importance of the colonies was recognised, for the idea of treating settlements of our countrymen as parts of an English diocese was too preposterous to be maintained while other religious bodies in the colonies were free to organise themselves with the view to the utmost efficiency. Free from the interference of those equivocal adherents who for their own purposes are Churchmen to-day and nothing at all to-morrow, cherishing the Prayer-book and Articles, and prizing their connection with the Church at home as an honourable distinction, the Colonial Churches will be in a situation most favourable to unity and progress. But if the prospect were otherwise, the Imperial Legislature would still have one, and only

one, course to follow. All the religious bodies in the colonies, without exception, are free and independent, and must so remain. The Bishop of London objects to this state of things, and thinks that it would be time enough for the colonies to be independent in ecclesiastical matters when they are so as to those which are civil. But the Queen's sovereignty is exercised through the laws, and in the colonies there are no Church courts from which an appeal can lie to the Queen; it has been well remarked that an appeal cannot lie from that which is not a court to that which is. Nor is it practicable at this time of day to establish Church courts in the colonies. Colonial legislatures might do so; but they will not, and no British Ministry is likely to ask Parliament to legislate over their heads. The wiser course will be to acquiesce in that state of things which the Privy Council has ascertained and declared, but which it did not create, and leave the colonial Churches to the enjoyment of a freedom of which they cannot easily be deprived.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

The annual *soirée* of the above society was held on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, when there was a numerous attendance of members and friends. After tea a public meeting was held, R. Baxter, Esq., presiding. The chairman was supported by the Rev. Jas. Davis, secretary to the Evangelical Alliance, T. Peckstone, M.A. (chaplain to Bethnal-green Workhouse), A. McAuslane, M.A., D. Davis, Mr. G. Kirkham (Open-air Mission), S. D. Waddy, Esq., barrister, Mr. J. Stabb, Mr. Atkinson, secretary, &c. The meeting was opened by the choir singing an anthem, a service which they very effectively repeated during the course of the evening. The CHAIRMAN, upon rising, was received with cheers. He said he was delighted to meet them all once more at one of their annual *soirées*, to hear what the Lord had done in the past, to encourage those who were labouring, and to be reminded of what every member of Christ's Church could do. The Christian Community was founded by the late John Wesley, and now there were more than 100 men who were banded together to make known the Gospel of Christ, in the streets, the lodging-houses, the workhouses, and dens of this great metropolis. When we looked at the workhouses of the metropolis, and remembered that there were thousands upon thousands lodging in these refuges for the destitute, and called to mind how little intercourse they had with those outside their own community, and how they valued the message of the Gospel when it was taken to them, the duty of ministering to such would be at once admitted. He had seen many in such places who had said to him, "Here we are, living out of the world, knowing nothing of what is going on without—nothing, save what transpires here; it seems as if we were forgotten. Now, it was to such persons that the members of the society went with words of love and mercy; and the welcome they received at all times was most encouraging. The chairman then referred to the lodging-houses and other places visited by the friends, after which he called upon Mr. Atkinson, the secretary, to make a statement. Mr. ATKINSON said the present was not their annual meeting; that had already been held in March last, when the report of the year's proceedings was presented and adopted. A few words, however, might explain to strangers who were present the field of labour occupied by the society. It embraced six distinct branches. Beginning with the workhouses of the metropolis, it visited those of St. Luke's, Shoreditch, with Wapping as a branch, St. George's-in-the-East, Clerkenwell, and Bethnal-green. In each of these workhouses the work had been continued with increasing effectiveness, acceptability, and success. He had also the Female Refuge at Cambridge-heath-bridge under visitation, and three full services were held there every week. The lodging-houses of Spitalfields, St. Clement Danes, and Deptford, also came into their field of work; and to the inmates of these places they had given three free tea-meetings in the course of the year. In regard to open-air preaching, the members of the society could not but acknowledge the good hand of God, which had been abundantly manifest in their labours. The number of services held had been 375, and, except in one trifling case, which, after all, was no opposition, the preachers had received no interruption from the police. He earnestly appealed for an increase of funds to enable the members greatly to extend their labours. S. D. WADDY, Esq., barrister-at-law, next addressed the meeting, and expressed his decided conviction that the kind of thing attempted by that society was, in some manifestation or other, what was greatly needed in the present day. He believed the society to be founded and conducted on good principles, and he wished heartily to give in his adhesion to those principles. It was very desirable that there should be a band of men like those composing the society for the purpose of proclaiming, as they did, the truth as it is in Jesus. All, perhaps, could not find the time to engage in such a work; but he had very little sympathy with those who would not make time to engage in it. Men were too apt in a case like this to compound for personal service by putting their hands into their pockets. It was, indeed, a good thing that the members of the society had not thus compounded matters, but that they had made the time and were becoming increasingly adapted to discharge their duties. The Rev. James Davis, Mr. Kirkham, the Rev. A. McAuslane, and Mr. J. Stabb, also addressed the meeting.

NICHOL-STREET RAGGED-SCHOOLS AND MISSION-STATION.

The annual meeting of the supporters and friends of the Nichol-street Ragged schools and Mission-station was held on Wednesday evening at the new building, Bethnal-green. After partaking of tea in the largest of the schoolrooms, the company adjourned to the spacious and comfortably-got-up mission-room, where the business portion of the proceedings was transacted. There were a large number of persons present. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The noble earl was supported by Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. Henry Spicer, Mr. B. Smith, Dr. Mullens, Rev. Septimus Hansard, Rev. Wm. Tyler, Rev. Henry Allon, Messrs. J. Duthoit, Wm. Bolton, J. Owen, R. Stone, Thomas Bamford, Thomas Harris, J. Francis, &c.

From an interesting report, read by Mr. J. H. LLOYD, honorary secretary, it appeared that the principal object of Wednesday's meeting was to celebrate the consummation of many years' work and waiting in the completion of buildings which, from their character and promised permanency, bid fair to be a great help to the neighbourhood in the midst of which they are erected, for many years to come. Those who commenced the work in a little room at the weekly rental of a shilling could hardly have ventured to look forward to a time when it would comprehend freehold premises of the value of some 4,000*l*. Six years ago the grounds were purchased, and erections have been made from time to time since, as funds have been entrusted to the committee, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any great accumulation of debt. The consequence is, the whole of the buildings, and the ground on which they stand, are, with the exception of 400*l*, paid for, and put in trust, for purposes for which they are erected, for ever. An idea of the necessity of these schools might be gathered from the fact that the area of the parish of Bethnal-green is about 700 acres, and its population about 120,000, giving about 158 persons to an acre! The street in which the school stands, with the adjoining streets and their courts and alleys, some 300 houses, have a population of some 7,000 souls, the adjoining streets being equally overcrowded. For this district this unsectarian mission literally provides the only schools for the children, or place of worship for the adults, who consist principally of the poorest of the labouring classes, viz., the costermonger and dock-labourer, with a large admixture of the vicious and the profligate. After recounting the various means adopted by the mission to come at the poor of Bethnal-green, and to improve their religious and social condition, the report concluded by an earnest appeal to the charitably disposed to aid in liquidating the small sum still due on account of the erection of the new buildings, and to enable the committee to fully take advantage of the enlarged field of operations which has thereby been opened up to them.

After the reading of the report, resolutions approving of the objects referred to therein were unanimously adopted.

On Thursday morning there was a public breakfast in the new room just opened, to celebrate the event. It is spacious and airy, and is admirably adapted for the purposes intended. Within the walls of this large establishment are now trained, more or less, a larger number of children than in any other ragged-school in London, about 1,550 children coming under the influence of the teachers in one or other of the operations, which comprise Sunday-school, morning, afternoon, and evening; day-schools, conducted by three paid teachers; and evening schools, by voluntary teachers. There was a considerable attendance of friends on the occasion, more than a hundred ladies and gentlemen connected with Union Chapel, Islington, by whom this philanthropic enterprise is mainly supported and carried on. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., presided, and amongst the gentlemen and ladies present were Robert Hanbury, jun., Esq., M.P., Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P., and lady, Rev. Henry Allon and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. John Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Duthoit, Henry Spicer, Esq., Dr. Glover, Hugh Owen, Esq., Thomas Bamford, Esq., Henry Harvey, Esq., John Francis, Esq., &c. Many of the gentlemen present addressed the meeting, and expressed their cordial sympathy with the object. In the course of the speeches made, reference was made to the active interest taken in the school and mission by the young people of Union Chapel, more than a hundred of whom, a large portion of them ladies, took their turn in going twice a week to Spitalfields, a distance of between two or three miles, to teach the ragged children assembled in the building. One circumstance adverted to with satisfaction was the great success of the penny bank. The great improvement in the neighbourhood during the last thirty years was also alluded to, an improvement which would have been more apparent but for the fact that as people became morally and socially elevated they were in the habit of leaving the district for less destitute regions. Before the meeting broke up, it was announced that 350*l*. had been subscribed by the friends present and others who could not attend, and that only 150*l*. more was required to leave the schools free of debt.

THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.—On Saturday, the Lord Chancellor gave his sanction to the proposal of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to allow a decent remuneration—460*l*. a year—to Mr. Jowett, the Regius Professor of Greek.

THE COLONIAL BISHOPS BILL.—The *Guardian* states that a special sub-committee of the S.P.G. have drawn up a report "decidedly favourable to the principle" of the Colonial Bishops Bill, and that the standing committee have accepted it to be laid before the general board at their next monthly meeting. It is understood that the Missionary Society oppose the bill.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PROPOSED EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONGRESS IN HOLLAND.—It appeared that the Central Committee of the Conference of Christians from All Nations, which it was proposed to hold in Holland next August, have come to the decision to postpone the meeting, "in consequence of the fearful war just breaking out in the centre of Europe, which would, it is feared, impose an insuperable difficulty to the attendance of numerous foreign brethren. In addition to this, the cholera has appeared in several towns in Holland." The secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance inform us that at the meeting of the London Committee, held last Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously passed, concurring in the reasons for postponement.

CHURCH-RATES.—Eight parishioners of Bicester, most of them persons in poor circumstances, were summoned for the non-payment of Church-rates before the Bicester magistrates last week. The amount of the rate in two cases was 7*d*., in another 8*d*., and in a fourth 4*d*.. The magistrates made orders for payment in almost all instances; but in one case they were nonplussed. Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn, who was asked why she did not pay a rate of 1*s*. 5*d*., said she was eighty-one years of age; she had never paid a Church-rate in all those eighty-one years, and was not going to begin now. "I shall not pay it," stoutly said the old lady; and the bench could not venture upon the scandal of taking proceedings against an old woman upwards of fourscore: so she came bravely off with flying colours.

DR. CUMMING AND HIS PROPHECIES.—Dr. Cumming lectured at Halifax on Tuesday, on the "Signs of the Times." The lecturer did not claim to be a prophet, but expressed his belief that these were solemn and startling times, and that the world was on the point of great events. The great lines of prophecy seem to intersect the year 1867. The world, he believed, would not be destroyed, but would endure for ever in a more purified and exalted state. Though he was unable to explain the increase of Romanism in England, he believed the heart of the country was still true to Protestantism. In 1792 there were 5,000 priests in Paris; but though the population of the city had doubled itself since that time, there were now 900 priests only in Paris. He believed the Saturday evening of the world was very near, and that on the Sabbath of 1,000 years, which was at hand, there would be a sunrise which would experience no western declension. Thanks were voted to the lecturer, who was listened to by a numerous audience.

A CHURCH WITHOUT A CLERGYMAN.—In one of the districts of Sunderland, that of All Saints, in Monkwearmouth parish, a most anomalous state of things exists. The incumbent of the parish, embracing some 5,000 or 6,000 people, is the Rev. B. Kenicott, who lately appeared in the Divorce Court at the suit of his wife for cruelty. For some time past the whole of the duties have been performed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, curate. The latter, however, has for three weeks been absent on leave, and during that time no provision had been made for carrying on the service. The first two Sunday mornings the congregation, a miserably small one, waited for a long time for a minister, but none appearing, a Sunday-school teacher read a portion of the prayers. Last Sunday morning five persons alone were present, and waited in the church, but no one appeared to conduct the service. The church is a handsome stone building, erected only a few years ago, and the present occupant of the living, a comparatively young man, is the only clergyman who has filled the office. The living is worth 300*l*. a year. Representations are about to be made to the Bishop of Durham in order that some steps may be taken to remove the present lamentable state of things.

THE HUDDERSFIELD CHURCH INSTITUTE AND THE MASSINGHAM-MELLOR CONTROVERSY.—In reference to this subject, the following resolutions have been adopted by the Huddersfield committee of the Liberation Society:—1. "That, in the judgment of this committee, the Rev. E. Mellor has, by his recent lectures and letters, most truthfully and triumphantly expounded the principles of religious liberty, as held and represented by the Liberation Society." 2. "That Mr. Massingham's misrepresentations, misquotations, evasions, illogical inferences, changes of issue, and false statements, have been, each and all, completely exposed; that Mr. Massingham's endeavour to clear himself from the serious charges brought against him by Mr. Mellor, has only darkened and multiplied the original blots." 3. "That the reasons put forth by the Council of the Huddersfield Church Institute for their abrupt withdrawal from the controversy, are preposterously inconsistent with the facts of the case; for—first, in Mr. Mellor's 'last strictures' upon Mr. Massingham's lecture 'fresh matter' was introduced, which imperatively demanded a reply; and secondly, Mr. Mellor has been singularly abstinent in the matter of personalities, under great provocation, whereas one of the avowed objects of Mr. Massingham's first lecture was to attack persons—the placard announcing it being headed—'The Liberation Society and its Advocates'—and the lecture itself containing coarse personalities and unscrupulous insinuations." 4. "That the controversy between Mr. Massingham and Mr. Mellor,

having, by the publicly expressed desire of the Council of the Huddersfield Church Institute, now come to a close, it is a fitting season, and important in the interests of the Liberation Society and the cause of religious freedom, that the two lectures of Mr. Massingham and the replies of Mr. Mellor, be forthwith reprinted in a complete form with a suitable preface; and that for the purpose of giving to this issue the widest possible circulation, a London publisher shall be secured." 5. "That the best thanks of this committee are due, and are hereby given to the Rev. E. Mellor, for the efficient service he has rendered to the cause of religious freedom; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to him by the secretaries."

RITUALISM.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York were waited upon on Thursday—the one at Lambeth Palace, and the other at Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster—by deputations of lay and clerical members of the Church, who are anxious that action should be taken to put down what they describe as "the present Romanising innovations in the ritual of the Church." In both cases the answer was highly favourable to the interests of the Low-Church party. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his strong disapproval of the introduction of novel vestments, incense, and other Romish observances, while the Archbishop of York, in an elaborate argument, endeavoured to prove that these practices were not only bad in law but inexpedient for the interests of the Church. Both dignitaries promised to take measures to suppress the matters complained of. In a letter to the *Daily News* on the ritual dispute, the Rev. F. G. Lee threatens reprisals for any action which may be taken against the ritualists. He asserts the existence of great infractions of the rubric by the opposing party, and boldly charges even the bishops with unauthorised vestments and practices. Assuming that the High-Church party have the support of the "most sincere and religious of the upper classes," whilst "the lower classes have always been with them," and the middle class are being "won over," he humbly submits "to the *Record* and its allies that the time for successful action on their part is past and gone."

OPENING THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.—At the meeting of the Crystal Palace Company on Wednesday, after the usual business had been despatched, Sir Charles Fox moved a resolution of which he had previously given notice, objecting to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays to shareholders, and calling upon the directors to close it and the grounds on those days. Some of Sir Charles's arguments were received with great disfavour. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Girdlestone, who was frequently requested to "cut it short," and whose opinions were greeted with derisive remarks and final uproar. The arguments advanced both by the mover and seconder of the resolution were that the admission of shareholders was a desecration of the Sabbath, that it was injurious to the material interests of the company, and contrary to its charter. An amendment was moved by Mr. J. B. Langley, condemning the "offensive conduct" of a "small minority," and regretting that the general public were prevented from going to the Crystal Palace on Sunday afternoons. Mr. Billings seconded the motion, and a discussion followed. The attempt of any gentleman opposing the amendment to speak was the invariable signal for uproar, and the chairman was several times obliged to call the meeting to order. When ultimately put to the vote, the amendment was carried by a large majority, amidst loud cheers from the anti-Sabbatarians, and a formal protest handed in by Mr. Girdlestone. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman at the close of the meeting.

THE COLENSO CASE IN THE ROLLS COURT.—The arguments in the Chancery suit by which Bishop Colenso is endeavouring to compel the treasurers of the Colonial Bishops' Fund to pay his stipulated salary, were finished on Thursday. The Attorney-General, who appeared for the defendants, contended—first, that the arrangements made by the founders of the Colonial Bishops' Fund in 1841 assumed that the Crown would have created legal bishoprics—that is, bishoprics having legal dioceses and ecclesiastical powers over their clergy; secondly, that the Privy Council had determined that in colonies having legislative institutions the Crown had no power to create such bishoprics, and that the letters patent in the present case had failed to erect any such bishopric; thirdly, that the Crown could not establish in its colonies, where there were legislative assemblies and institutions, the Church of England in any sense without the concurrence of the local legislatures, which in the present case had not been obtained; fourthly, that all that had been done by the letters patent in the case of the Bishop of Natal was to create a titular bishop of the Church of England, with no ecclesiastical position in the colonies at all. Such a bishop was without the purview of the endowments in the hands or under the control of the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and therefore the plaintiff had no right to call upon the treasurers of such fund to pay any part or share of such endowment. Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Pemberton followed on the same side. Mr. W. M. James replied on the case in the interest of Dr. Colenso, arguing that the bishopric of Natal was created by the Crown, expressly on the promise of an endowment on the part of the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund; that Dr. Colenso was appointed Bishop of Natal on the faith of such promise of an endowment; that he had done nothing to deprive himself of the benefit of

such an endowment; that he was still Bishop of Natal *de facto*; and that the council and treasurer of the Colonial Bishops' Fund had made out no case to justify them in withholding the payment of the bishop's salary out of the fund of which they had control. His lordship reserved judgment.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—On Monday evening the second ordinary meeting of the Victoria Institution was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in the chair. A paper by Dr. Mountford Burnett, vice-president, "On the difference in scope between science and revelation as standards of truth," was read by his son, Mr. Burnett, jun. The writer remarked that if we knew our opponent to be in error, there was the more need for charity. Taking only the knowledge supplied by nature, he proceeded to argue that many of the conclusions drawn from natural phenomena were hasty, and not yet proved. The sequences of geological science were not absolute proofs of the lengthened periods of time which were accepted by men of science. When the discoveries of science seemed to contradict what had been held as truth, they should, in the first place, have been led to examine the grounds upon which they concluded that this contradiction existed. On the other hand, we should be very careful not to make the records of revelation say what we are not certain that they do say. He nevertheless fully joined issue with science, by asserting boldly that there had been no death in the world before the sin of Adam, and denied that there had been any animals that had passed away previous to the creation of man. The chairman moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Burnett, and remarked that the tendency of the soundest geology was in favour of the views advanced in his paper—especially as to the idea of successive creatures, which had broken down. He said that geologists had no arguments or figures to advance in proof of the long periods which they believed in. Captain Fishbourne seconded the motion, and argued against the arguments of science, which he said were often founded upon assumptions. Mr. Ince supported the motion, and mentioned further facts in support of the paper. Mr. Warrington, while agreeing in thanking Dr. Burnett for his paper, defended the course of men of science, and showed that their arguments were well founded. Dr. Gladstone also took some objections to the paper, and denied that science led to infidelity. He believed much mischief had been done by the admission of an opposition between science and religion. The Rev. Mr. Owen and Mr. Ridley, and the Rev. Dr. Irons, also addressed the meeting, and Mr. Burnett spoke in support of his father's paper, and in answer to the objections made against it.

Religious Intelligence.

NORWICH.

PRESENTATION OF AN ANNUITY OF 200*l.* TO THE REV. J. ALEXANDER.

This old and beloved minister, who a short time ago retired from the pastorate of Princes-street Chapel, Norwich, was on Friday evening last presented with an annuity of 200*l.* and a valuable *épergne*. Mr. Alexander's ministerial labours in Norwich extend over fifty years, during which period he has been the means of accomplishing an incalculable amount of good in the city and neighbourhood, whilst his uniform affability and courtesy have endeared him to all with whom he has come into contact. The presentation proceedings attracted a large attendance; amongst whom we noticed the Rev. J. Stoughton, London, the Rev. G. Gould, the Rev. J. Hallett, the Rev. P. Colborne, the Rev. J. Talbot, the Mayor of Norwich, R. J. H. Harvey, Esq., M.P., J. J. Colman, Esq., J. H. Tillet, Esq., H. B. Muller, Esq., J. W. Dowson, Esq., &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bream, the senior deacon at Princes-street Chapel; and the presentation was made by

The Rev. G. GOULD, who said he felt it a great honour to have been selected by the committee as the medium of conveying to their venerable friend (Mr. Alexander) the testimonial which had been provided for him by his friends in Norwich and other parts of the kingdom. He held in his hand several letters from gentlemen residing in different parts of the country who had written to express their regret at being unable to attend and take part in the interesting proceedings of that evening. He desired to confirm to the utmost the statement which had been made by the chairman respecting the liberality of the Prince's-street people, and to add, that all those to whom applications had been made in other places had responded most generously and promptly. They would judge from this simple circumstance with what cordial good feeling the proposal had been entertained by Christian men in different parts of the country to do honour to Mr. Alexander on his retirement from the pastorate of Prince's-street Chapel. The committee had not gone out of their way to make the matter publicly known, because they thought they should be better consulting the feelings of Mr. Alexander by privately raising the fund, even though they publicly presented it, than by advertising in the public newspapers. When the committee first of all met, they deliberated as to the form the testimonial should take, and it was thought that they should do honour to themselves, as well as show their hearty respect for their dear friend, if they raised for him an annuity of 200*l.*, and he was happy to say that, by the joint liberality of the

members of Mr. Alexander's own congregation and friends in Norwich and other parts of the country, they had succeeded in raising funds sufficient for that amount, in addition to which they had also the pleasure of securing a piece of plate. (Cheers.) Mr. Gould then in affectionate terms requested Mr. Alexander's acceptance of the deeds by which the annuity was conveyed to him, presenting him at the same time with the *épergne*, which bore the following inscription:—

Presented, with an annuity of 200*l.*, to the Rev. John Alexander, on his resignation of the pastoral office, in the fiftieth year of his ministry in Norwich, by the members and congregation meeting in Princes-street Chapel, and other friends, who love him for his work's sake. June 22, 1866.

The Rev. J. ALEXANDER, whilst labouring under considerable emotion, delivered the following address:—

My dear Friends.—This is the third time since I came to Norwich that I have had occasion to return thanks to the members of my congregation and others for the gift of valuable testimonials, which will be heirlooms in my family, never to be devoted to any other purpose but the remembrance of my Norwich friends. I confess, however, that the statue which now stands before me surpasses all its predecessors in beauty and in value, and when I look at it, and the thousand pounds with which it is accompanied, I confess that I can find no words sufficient to express the thanks which I owe to you, the kind and liberal donors. I am quite aware that some of the contributors reside in London, and that our honoured friends, Mr. Binney and Mr. Stoughton, with Mr. Allon and other ministers there, have kindly co-operated with Mr. Gould and Mr. Hallett, and the Norwich committee, to secure the testimonial. I therefore thank both you and them, and as I cannot recompense them, I do pray that they all and you all may be more than recompensed by "the giver of every good and perfect gift." As your testimonial has been given to me in commemoration of my fifty years' residence and ministry in Norwich, it may not be inappropriate if I make a few remarks on that subject. While I was pursuing my studies at Hoxton College, London, the committee were requested to send a student to preach for a few Sabbaths in the Tabernacle at Norwich. At their request I agreed to go, and I arrived here on Good Friday in 1817—the very day on which eleven persons were killed by the bursting of a steam-engine in the packet just as it was going to start for Yarmouth. For a few weeks I preached in the Tabernacle, but as I could not conform to the mode of government which regulated the church and ministry of the place, I declined the invitation to remain with them, and returned to London. The invitation was, however, soon renewed by the people, accompanied with a promise to build a chapel, which was then much needed in the city, and to secure a piece of ground for the purpose as soon as possible. I accepted the invitation, returned to Norwich, and preached in the Lancasterian Schoolroom, till Princes-Chapel was erected, in 1819. A Christian church was soon afterwards formed, over which I was ordained as pastor in 1820. That pastorate, as you are aware, was resigned about two months ago, after more than a thousand members had been added to the church, after two chapels had been added to the one in Princes-street, after four Sunday-schools had been raised and supplied with a hundred teachers, and with nearly a thousand children; and after eight members of the church had become ministers of Christ's Gospel. It has been my privilege, from the beginning of my ministry in this city, to enjoy the friendship of Christians of various denominations, especially of Baptists and Independents. Joseph Kinghorn was as a father to me when I first came, and greatly helped and encouraged me by his wise advice; and though he and others with whom I associated in those early days are gone to their rest and reward, I thank God on behalf of those who still survive.

After some reference to local ministers and friends, the rev. gentleman continued:—

During the long period of my ministry I have had sufficient opportunities not only of comparing the constitution of what is called an Independent church with the churches of the New Testament, but of perceiving the suitability of such churches to confirm and increase personal and social religion, and to propagate the Gospel of Christ among "them that are without." I know that churches, somewhat differently constituted, may think of their order very much as I think of Independency, and if such churches are composed of believers in Christ, I have never hesitated to unite with them in Christian effort and communion; and most heartily do I wish them God speed. Let us, therefore, strive not to be the greatest, but the holiest and the best. Let us receive Christ as our Saviour, and also as our Lord and Master. Let us strive to secure the testimonial of a good conscience towards God in this world, and then we shall secure that glorious testimonial which Christ Himself will give to all His disciples in the day of judgment, when He will say to each, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, enter thou unto the joy of the Lord." The Lord grant, dear friends, that you and I may obtain such mercy of the Lord in that day. (Applause.)

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Stoughton, the Mayor of Norwich, R. J. H. Harvey, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. Hallett, J. J. Colman, Esq., J. W. Dowson, Esq., after which the proceedings terminated.

CHELSEA.—The Rev. Andrew Mearns has accepted an invitation from the Congregational church at Chelsea, which leaves a vacancy in the Congregational church, Great Marlow.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—The fifteenth anniversary of the above place of worship has just been held. On Sunday, the 17th, the pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, preached in the morning on, "Thoughts suggested in view of fifteen years of ministerial labour in that church." Much feeling was awakened by a slight reference to the dark and terrible past of their history as contrasted with the bright and cheering present. God had been their shield, their glory, and the lifer up of their head.

In the afternoon, the Rev. William Leask, D.D., preached an exceedingly thoughtful and suggestive sermon to the young, on being "Alive unto God." In the evening, the Rev. F. Tomkins preached an admirable sermon on "Gathered fruit." On Tuesday, the 19th, the Rev. Richard Roberts, of the Wesleyan Church, preached in his usual eloquent and striking manner on the "Kingship of Jesus Christ." The services throughout were deeply interesting, the attendance good, and the contributions liberal.

BARNBURY.—A meeting of members and friends of Arundel-square Chapel, Barnbury, was held in the spacious schoolroom on Wednesday evening, May 30, for the purpose of attempting to complete the sum of 2,000*l.* which at the suggestion of S. Morley, Esq., they had resolved to raise, if possible, by Michaelmas of the present year. After tea, the Rev. T. Lessey opened the meeting with a few words of congratulation on past success and stimulus to further effort. It was announced that some 380*l.* yet remained to be raised before Mr. Morley's promised donation of 200*l.* could be claimed; and the friends at once addressed themselves to the special work of the evening. Two of the deacons, Messrs. Lown and Saddington, generously promised 100*l.* each; other sums varying from 20*l.* to 5*l.* were then rapidly offered; and thus by the close of the meeting the chairman was enabled to report the gratifying fact that 430*l.* had been contributed, being about 50*l.* more than the required sum, besides several promises of donations from friends not able to be present. The sum thus raised will be devoted to the reduction of the debt on the building, and to defraying the expenses of commodious galleries recently erected in the chapel. The surplus contributions will, of course, aid in still further lessening the building debt.

ROWLAND HILL AND SURREY CHAPEL.—The eighty-third anniversary of the opening of this place of worship by the Rev. Rowland Hill, was celebrated on Thursday evening, by a social meeting, attended by Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, and others. Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.; Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and by Mr. Lyceet, the latter enclosing ten guineas. The tables were furnished by the ladies with fruit, flowers, tea, &c. The Rev. Newman Hall presided, and explained that the bequest made by the Rev. Rowland Hill for purchasing the freehold had been forfeited by legal informalities, and that a sinking fund had been instituted to supply the deficiency and guard against the possible extinction of the institutions called "Surrey Chapel," when the lease should expire. Those institutions comprised 13 Sunday-schools with 5,000 children; 5 day schools with 750 children; 4 city missionaries; the Southwark mission to the working classes, with its agent, Mr. Murphy; assistance rendered to all sick poor at their own residences, who applied for it to the amount of 700*l.* annually; penny clubs and clothing societies, open air services every evening during the summer, and lectures and musical entertainments for the poor during the winter; the maintenance of the mission hall, which accommodated above 1,000 persons, and where meetings were held on Sunday and throughout the week, together with a variety of operations for the benefit of the population. Lord Shaftesbury spoke of the great importance of keeping up in large cities such a connection on the part of people in better circumstances with the masses of the poor as was practised at Surrey Chapel, the institutions of which he spoke of in the highest terms, and said that their extinction would be a public calamity. Mr. Layard followed in the same strain, specially commending the popular entertainments on Monday evenings, at which he had seen nearly 3,000 of the working-classes listening with the greatest order and attention to instructive themes. Mr. Samuel Morley spoke of the importance of a living agency, and suitable methods of reaching the great masses of the people. Several other speakers addressed the meeting. Subscriptions were received of about 70*l.*, making altogether about 5,000*l.* already accumulated towards the 30,000*l.* which it is supposed will be needed, in consequence of the advanced value of ground, and the magnitude of the operations carried on at Surrey Chapel. Amongst the subscribers of 100*l.* are Lord Hill (of Hawkstone Hall), Mr. Leaf (Episcopalian), Messrs. M'Arthur (Wesleyans), Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. James Sidebottom, Messrs. Crossley, &c.

NANTWICH.—The Rev. R. S. Lewis has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Mickleby, and accepted a cordial invitation to that of Nantwich.

GORNAL, STAFFORDSHIRE.—The Rev. Jos. Willcox, of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in Rinton Chapel, Gornal.

BRECON.—Mr. T. Selby Jones, of the Congregational College, has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational churches, Trewen, Bethesda, and Bryngwyn, Cardiganshire.

HALSTEAD, ESSEX.—Mr. Thomas Given Wilson, of New College, London, has accepted an invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Town-hall (late Old Meeting), Halstead, to become their minister, and will commence his duties on the opening of the new chapel, now in course of completion.

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—Anniversary sermons were preached on Sunday last in Duckworth-street Congregational Chapel (Rev. C. T. Davies), by the Rev. Henry Griffiths, of Bowdon. The congregations were

large, and the collections on behalf of the building fund amounted to 602*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, of which 112*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was contributed in the Sunday-school.

WRITTLE CHAPEL.—The fifty-first anniversary services connected with this place of worship, of which the Rev. J. B. Law is the minister, were held on Tuesday, the 19th of June. Two able sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, LL.D., Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the afternoon and evening. Among the ministers present were the Revs. J. P. Dobson, and T. Hooke, of Chelmsford; — Fowler, of Little Waltham; and — Gill, of Stock. Liberal collections were made, and between the services a large number of friends had tea together, when interesting speeches were made by the chairman, Rev. J. B. Law, Dr. Macfarlane, and others.

MARKET DEEPING.—On Sunday week the Rev. Wm. Lance was publicly recognised as pastor of the church worshipping at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. The services, morning and evening, were of the most interesting character, the chapel being crowded to overflowing. The morning service was opened by the Rev. G. H. Hancock, of Nottingham, followed with reading the Scriptures by Mr. J. Smith, of Stamford. The Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Nottingham College, put the usual questions, in answer to which Mr. Lance gave satisfactory answers. Mr. Kemp, of Lolham Hall, and Wm. Vergette, Esq., read papers referring to the good that had been done, and the new life thrown amongst them since the settlement of Mr. Lance. H. Holland, Esq., then gave out a hymn, after which the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., gave Mr. Lance his ministerial charge, and also preached to the church in the evening.

PARK, LANCASHIRE.—The old building used as a Sabbath-school in connection with Park Independent Chapel, Walmersley, having for a long time been found inadequate to the accommodation of the increasing number of scholars, has been taken down, and upon the same site is being erected a new and more spacious edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid by Joseph Porritt, sen., Esq., of Irwell Mount, on the afternoon of Saturday last. The weather was very unpropitious, rain falling during the whole of the proceedings, and the attendance at the ceremony was consequently not so large as was expected. The Rev. J. Anyon, the venerable pastor of the chapel, commenced the ceremony by giving out a hymn and reading two portions of Scripture, and was followed by the Rev. W. Roseman, of Bury, who offered up a very appropriate prayer. Mr. Ingham having presented M. Porritt with a trowel and mallet, that gentleman proceeded to lay the stone, in a cavity of which was a bottle, containing a number of newspapers and some coins, and an explanatory document. Mr. Porritt then addressed the assembly; after which, the audience adjourned to the chapel, when the Rev. J. Anyon occupied the chair, and stated that Mr. Porritt had given 50*l.* towards the expenses of the building. The Rev. W. Roseman also spoke, and expressed a hope that their venerable pastor might live not only to witness the opening of the new school, but to see it filled in such a manner as to make it a useful adjunct to that place of worship. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE VICTORIA MISSION HALL, DERBY.—Services in connection with the opening of this Mission Hall were held on Lord's-day, June 10, and on Tuesday, June 12. The services on the Lord's-day were conducted by the Revs. J. H. Wilson, of London; W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., H. Thomas, B.A., and W. Griffith, of Derby. On Tuesday there was a public meeting in the Mission Hall. F. Longdon, Esq., Mayor of Derby, presided; and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. H. Wilson, of London; J. Matheson, of Nottingham; H. Tarrant, Sheffield; H. Ollard, F.S.A.; W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B.; W. Jones, J. Stevenson, M.A., H. Thomas, B.A., W. Griffith, J. Baxendale, J. Merwood, and C. Gamble, Esq., of Derby. The collections on the Lord's-day and at the public meeting amounted to about 60*l.* At the close of the public meeting the Rev. W. Crosbie announced that the Mission Hall was opened free from debt, the whole cost—1,800*l.*—having been raised. This Mission Hall is situated in a very populous district of the town of Derby, and is in connection with the church in Victoria-street, of which the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., is pastor. It will accommodate some six or seven hundred people, and is in every way adapted as an advanced post from which to make aggressive efforts on the surrounding population. It is intended to associate with it every kind of useful instrumentality, but especially the instrumentality of the Gospel of Christ. There is every prospect of its being a great blessing both to the church from which it springs as an aggressive movement, and to that part of the town of Derby in which it is situated.

WHITCHURCH.—On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel in connection with the Bristol Itinerant Society was laid by Mr. C. Godwin, of Bristol, at Whitchurch, in the presence of about one hundred persons. Several friends were brought from Bristol in conveyances, and, doubtless, had it not been so wet, a very large number, both from Bristol and the adjacent villages, would have been present at the ceremony. The existing chapel was built about thirty years ago, but since its erection the congregation has so increased that there is not sufficient accommodation for those who attend it. The friends determined to enlarge the chapel and to build a schoolroom, which is to be built in the Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. Foster, of Bristol, and

when completed the chapel will seat 150 persons (and if necessary, by the erection of gallery, 200), while the school will accommodate 60 children. It is anticipated that the cost will be about 650*l.* Of this sum over 300*l.* has been subscribed already, the inhabitants of Whitchurch contributing upwards of 200*l.* The Rev. J. A. Pratt read passages of Scripture and offered prayer. Mr. Godwin then addressed the assembly, and laid the stone. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. U. Thomas gave a short address. Prayer was again offered, and three cheers given for the Queen and for Mr. Godwin. A tea-meeting was subsequently held in a large tent kindly lent by Mr. Fry, of Cotham Park, and about 200 persons sat down to a social meal. A public meeting was afterwards convened, and was addressed by Mr. C. Godwin, who presided, Messrs. Foster, Jones, Medway, and Rowe, all of Bristol; the Rev. U. Thomas, of Redland-park Congregational Chapel, the Revs. H. I. Roper, J. A. Pratt, and other friends. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Jones announced that Mr. H. Walsh, of Bristol, had contributed the handsome sum of 20*l.* towards the building fund. Two gentlemen have presented the friends with the ground on which the edifice is to be built.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—This edifice, the foundation stone of which was laid by John Finch, Esq., Tunbridge Wells, June 29th, 1865, was formally opened on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. A large and influential congregation having assembled at eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for morning service, the minister, the Rev. F. S. Attenborough, announced the hymn, "Light up this house with glory, Lord." The Rev. A. B. Attenborough, of Sevenoaks, then read from the Scriptures and offered prayer. Another hymn having been sung, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A. (in the absence of the Rev. J. Griffin, of Hastings, who had undertaken to present it), offered the dedication prayer, and then proceeded to deliver an admirable discourse from Acts xxvi. 17, 18. The collection at the close of the service amounted to 41*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Dinner was provided at the Bridge Hotel. The Rev. F. S. Attenborough, who presided, was supported by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, S. Morley, Esq., of London; J. Wilson and J. Finch, Esqs., of Tunbridge Wells; W. Payne, Esq., of Cuckfield; J. T. Springthorpe, Esq., of Manton House, Uppingham; and by many of the neighbouring ministers. Afternoon service was introduced by the Rev. R. Vaughan Pryce, M.A., LL.B., of Brighton. The Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., of Dalston, addressed a large audience from Jeremiah xxxi. 34. Prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. A. Foyster, of Eastbourne. After tea, to which a numerous company sat down, a crowded public meeting was held, under the presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq., and subsequently, on his departure, of D. Edwards, Esq., of Uckfield. The financial statement showed that towards 1,650*l.*, the cost of the structure, more than 900*l.* had been raised, including 100*l.* from the Chapel-building Society, S. Morley, Esq., John Finch, Joshua Wilson, and D. Edwards, Esqs. It being desirable to lessen the debt to 500*l.*, the chairman at once reduced it to 600*l.* by an offer of 32*l.*, on the understanding that additional efforts should be made on the spot, and, after a few well selected remarks, left the meeting amid much applause. Addresses were then delivered by the Revs. A. B. Attenborough, of Sevenoaks; J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells; J. Webb and J. B. Pike, of Lewes; and H. Cope, of Watton. The Rev. F. S. Attenborough announced communications explaining and regretting the absence of the Revs. J. Griffin, of Hastings; J. Barker, LL.B., of Leicester; T. B. Attenborough, of Newark; B. Hamilton, E. Paxton Hood, and J. B. Figgis, M.A., of Brighton; and A. Reed, B.A., of St. Leonards. The chairman announced that the plan of the church, which is greatly admired, had been supplied, and the works directed gratuitously, by Messrs. J. L. and C. Parsons, of Lewes; that the pulpit was the gift of Mr. H. Card, also of that town, and that to other friends there and at Brighton the movement was under deep obligation for services by which the outlay had been considerably lessened. He also added that J. T. Springthorpe, Esq., of Manton House, formerly High Sheriff of Rutland, had travelled from that county to be present, and desired to express, on behalf of himself and other members of Mr. Attenborough's late charge at Uppingham, the esteem in which he was held, and the ardent wishes that were cherished for his prosperity and happiness. The Revs. J. B. Stuchbery, B.A., and W. J. B. Roome, shared in the engagements of the day, which were brought to a close by the minister offering prayer. On Sunday, the 24th, the Rev. R. Hamilton, of Brighton, preached in the morning, from Col. i., latter clause of 18th verse; and the Rev. F. S. Attenborough in the evening, from Psalm xvi., latter clause of 6th verse. The entire proceeds of the opening services amounted to 115*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

THE FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY has just successfully concluded its second session of lectures on midwifery and the diseases of women and children, at its newly-commenced college in Fitzroy-square. Twenty ladies have already entered as students, and of these several are now prepared to offer their services to the public as *accoucheuses*. The second annual meeting will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday next, at three o'clock, the chair to be taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Colleges and Schools.

MILL HILL.

Those persons must be very hard to please who do not heartily enjoy Public Day at this long-established grammar school, around which so many pleasing and precious recollections gather. Occurring, as the day does at the present season, when the beautiful grounds look their best and brightest, and when the mowers and haymakers are at their work in the adjacent fields, it was no wonder that many besides the enthusiastic young prize-men anticipated the day with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. On Wednesday last there was a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen to participate in the day's enjoyments. Edward Miall, Esq., presided, supported by the Head Master, the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., and the Rev. Dr. George Smith, Hon. Secretary. Amongst the company were the Revs. T. Fison, B.A.; D. Philip, from South Africa; H. Spicer, Esq.; W. Spicer, Esq.; E. Pye Smith, Esq.; T. Scrutton, Esq., jun., &c., &c.

The proceedings were conducted in the little chapel adjoining the school premises, and this had been handsomely decorated with flowers and mottoes, which the young gentlemen, agreeing with Dr. Johnson that venerable walls should not be defaced by English inscriptions, had taken care should be in Latin, French, and German. A large "Welcome," however, in plain English saluted every one who entered the building. The visitors occupied the area of the chapel, and the pupils filled the gallery, which during the morning was a scene of such enthusiasm and applause that the most phlegmatic of individuals must at times have forgotten his habitual character.

After devotional exercises, the HEAD MASTER presented his report, or rather a brief statement of the proceedings of the educational year. He referred to the general good health of the pupils, amongst whom there had not been a single case of serious illness during a period of two years. It appeared also that additional means had been adopted to increase their comfort and accommodation by the introduction of gas into all the schoolrooms, corridors, and school hall. The library had been increased by the addition of eighty-four carefully selected volumes, and there was a good spirit of reading among the boys. It was gratifying to learn that the number of pupils was gradually increasing, and that there were now fifty-three on the school books. The progress of the pupils had been very satisfactory, and an able and experienced English master had been appointed. The last eight days had been mainly devoted to written examinations on various subjects. The Rev. T. Hill, of Finchley, had been the examiner in Scripture, and the Rev. Dr. Spence in Classics. In mathematics and arithmetic Professor Newth, of New College, had conducted the examination, and the Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A., in English History. Dr. Cassal, of University College, London, had been the examiner in the French language. The reports of these gentlemen were read, and they bore the impress of an honest opinion of what they took to be the real condition of the school. They frankly tempered praise with censure where they thought there had been occasion for it. Had their testimonies expressed commendation only they would naturally have been suspected of greater sympathy with feelings than facts.

The CHAIRMAN then in a very pleasant manner distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, who were loudly cheered by their young companions in the gallery. The following is the

LIST OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

LATIN.

- VI. Form.—Certificate, Holborn.
- V. Form.—Prize, Fison. Certificates, Rooker, T. Mickle, Francis.
- III. Form.—Prizes, Pye-Smith and C. Johnston (equal). Certificate, E. Curwen.
- II. Form.—Prize, N. Mickle. Certificate, Hialop.
- I. Form.—Prize, E. Marten. Certificate, M. Pawson.

GREEK.

- VI. Form.—Special Certificate for diligence and progress, Holborn.
- V. Form.—Prizes, T. Mickle, Rooker (equal). D. Smith.

FRENCH.

- IV. Form.—Prize, Barry. Certificate, W. Johnston.
- V. Form.—Certificate, T. Mickle.
- IV. Form.—Prize, Chubb.
- III. Form.—Certificate, Measures.
- II. Form.—Certificate, Fitch.
- I. Form.—Prize, M. Pawson.

MATHEMATICS AND ARITHMETIC.

- VI. Form.—Certificate, Holborn.
- V. Form.—Prize, Barry.
- III. Form.—Prizes, Pye-Smith, Measures. Certificate, Cress.
- II. Form.—Prizes, Fitch, C. Curwen.
- I. Form.—Certificate, Bellin.

GEOMETRY.

- VI. Form.—Prize, Holborn.
- V. Form.—Prize, Barry. Certificate, Wight.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

- VI. Form.—Prize, F. Seymour.
- V. Form.—Prize, Barry.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

- VI. Form.—Certificate, Holborn.
- V. Form.—Prize, Fison. Certificate, Rooker.
- IV. Form.—Certificate, Barry.
- III. Form.—Prize, Pye-Smith. Certificates, Measures, E. Curwen.

- II. Form.—Prize, Owsley. Certificate, Hopkins.
- I. Form.—Certificate, Mr. Pawson.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

- V. Form.—Certificate, T. Mickle.
- IV. Form.—Prize, Wight. Certificates, W. Johnston, Barry.

III. Form.—Certificates, Measures, Pye-Smith, F. Jubber.

II. Form.—Prize, N. Mickle. Certificate, Owsley.

I. Form.—Certificate, M. Pawson.

SCRIPTURE.

Prize, Holborn. Certificate, N. Mickle.

WRITING.

Prize, J. Jubber. Certificate, Hialop.

DRAWING.

Prizes, E. Curwen, Reid.

GOOD CONDUCT.

Prize, Rooker.

Prize for Essay on Oliver Cromwell, Holborn.

DISTINGUISHED FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Rooker (prize), Holborn, F. Seymour, Francis, Kelsey, T. Mickle, N. Mickle, Measures, Pye-Smith, E. Curwen, C. Curwen, Barry.

The cheering which attended the distribution of the prizes having subsided, the CHAIRMAN rose and said:—

First, let me most affectionately and heartily congratulate the youths who have come up to this platform to receive a token of the approbation with which their conduct and progress has been viewed by the examiners on this occasion. A first prize in life is often the turning point of character, or, if not, it gives such an impulse in the direction which that character has already taken that it will always be looked back upon with peculiar interest by the person who has received it. You all know that Lord Exmouth, who gained the Battle of Algiers, used to say that he had two supreme moments of gratification in his life—the one was when he gained a prize at school, and the other when he gained a victory at sea. I hope that each of you will be able to look from a far distant future on this day as a day that has laid the foundation of tendencies, sympathies, aspirations, and character which will be a blessing to you through life. (Cheers.) Among the Christian friends assembled here to-day, I suppose there are few who have not had some personal association with Mill-hill School. To me, until my friend Mr. Bartlett came here as head-master, the place was simply historical, a sort of myth existing on the north side of London, which I had never seen, and with regard to which I thought that the evidence was not complete that it was in *bond fide* existence. (Laughter and cheers.) That was my ignorance; I am glad to find that the longer one lives the more one learns, and that there is a noble institution here adapted to the wants of the day, and one which, if fairly developed, may be a model to other institutions of the kind throughout the country. (Cheers.) I could wish—I think we all could wish—that the great body of Protestant Nonconformists, Congregationalists in particular, had been in the habit of attaching greater importance to thorough intellectual culture as a preparation for a useful career in life. I admit, and, while admitting, I rejoice, that they have not been unmindful of religious claims, undoubtedly the most weighty of any that can be urged upon men. In those truths which constitute the basis of personal piety, which stir the best motives and set before us the noblest ends of life, they have habitually shown an anxious desire that their children should be well instructed. And in a sense in which I fear the words are not always used, education, if it is to be fruitful of good, must be wedded to religion. It is not always so even where most it professes to be. It may seem to careless onlookers that Protestant Dissenters are sometimes too ready, for the sake of other ends, to permit religion to be eliminated from their educational systems—it may seem so, but it is very far indeed from being so. It may seem so, because much that passes current as religious we are unable to accept as such. We can look upon nothing as truly religious which is not prompted by a religious spirit. The insertion in our curriculum of certain things to be learned or practised about religion we profess to set no very high value upon—but in the sense that the whole process of teaching and training youth should be pervaded by the breath of godliness, guided by it, purified and exalted by it, that the thought that is devoted to it should well up from a religious source, and be deeply tinged by religious sentiment, and turn always to the highest religious object, so that teaching, even when the subject matter of it is secular, should be spiritual in tone, and training, even when it relates only to the body, should be lovingly, devoutly, prayerfully, and in a spirit of trusting dependence upon Divine influences, prosecuted—in this sense, Protestant Dissenters have uniformly contended that the education of their youth should be strictly and invariably religious. I wish that, with a conscientious regard to the facts of the case, I could go a step further in this direction. I wish that in the bringing up of our young people we had ordinarily recognised the obligation of imbuing their minds and impressing their hearts with an intelligent appreciation of the views we commonly accept relating not merely to the formation of religious character in the individual, but to the constitution, the government, and the extension of Christ's kingdom considered as a community. I look upon it that, as Congregationalists, we have, through God's good providence, and the teaching of His Word and Spirit, come into possession of principles the worth of which in their bearing upon the freedom, the purity, and the spiritual power of the church, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to overrate. They are a precious inheritance—the gradual accretion of several successive generations of thought, and study, and observation, and prayer—simple, broad, Scriptural, and hence adapted to practice in all ages, by all classes, and under all circumstances. But have we been as careful as we might have been to hand down this noble inheritance to our children unimpaired? Have we sedulously aimed in our educational processes at inspiring in them an affectionate reverence for its high worth? Have we sought with godly solicitude to give it an abiding place in their convictions and their sympathies, to kindle admiration of it to nourish love to it, to make it their own? I fear, if the truth were told of the matter, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that, as a body, we should not escape the wonder and the censure of well-informed and impartial judges, for having left undone the things that we ought to have done. Quitting this point, however, in the most assured belief that the present has already initiated a great improvement on the past, and that the future will steadily carry it forward, I recur to the wish I have before expressed that Protestant Nonconformists attached greater importance than I think they do to thorough intellectual culture as a requisite qualification for usefulness. I could say a good deal both in

explanation and in excuse of the fact (if it be one), were time and place appropriate. Dissenters have been excluded by law, until quite lately, from the national universities, and the cruellest effect of that exclusion has been that it gradually wrought in them an indifference to the blessing, the means of which were withheld from them. Unquestionably, high culture is in the present day an instrument of commanding power. That early discipline of the mind which, by making it familiar with the old mountain districts, if I may say so, of human genius, and by teaching it the best method of exploring them; or by exercising it upon abstract science, and accustoming it, problem by problem, to rise to the sky-piercing summits of human knowledge, develops in harmonious proportion its various powers, disperses its misty prejudices, explodes its narrow conceits, purifies its tastes, and makes its judgment severely truthful—we cannot too ardently desire that for our children, nor can they well prize it at too high a rate. If ever it was of service, it is pre-eminently so now. If ever it were indispensable as a preparation for a grand career, it is indispensable in the present day. I cannot pretend, indeed, that they who have lacked it are necessarily disqualified from high service, or for leaving their mark upon the generation to which they belong. We all know better—but we must all be aware, too, that the stronger the intellect in its untrained or half-trained state, the greater is the pity and the loss when it has not received thorough culture; and that it is becoming more difficult every day in this critical and sceptical age for native unskilled talent to hold its own. The demand of the times from those who aspire to influence them is that they should at the very least have got well out of the region of smattering and pomposity, and high-sounding but empty pretence. The spirit of the age will not be put off with glass-beads, and cheap looking-glasses, and glittering trumpery. It will have nothing, at least in the higher walks of human work and influence, which is not real as to substance, unmeretricious in regard to style, severely accurate as to expression. Conformity with fact is looked upon as the grand desideratum, and the passion as well as the fashion of society is finished cultivation. I congratulate this institution on its later success, and all those who are present, on the proceedings of this day. I believe that if the work begun is continued in the same spirit and carried forward with the same energy, there are multitudes of young people who will go forth from this school as from a centre to be themselves centres of intellectual light to the neighbourhood around them. I shall be glad on a future occasion to be a silent spectator of such proceedings as we have had to-day, and I can only thank you for your kind attention to the few remarks I have made. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Dr. SMITH, who said that it had not been his intention to address the meeting, and he would confine himself to a few words. He thought that the determination of the committee to invite Mr. Miall to preside on that occasion had been fully justified by the admirable address, to which they had all listened with so much delight. (Cheers.) He hoped that all present, but especially those who were parents, and those who were interested in promoting the well-being of their religious denomination, would permit the invaluable thoughts which had fallen from their chairman's lips to penetrate their character and to bring forth fruit in their future conduct. (Hear, hear.) He very much regretted the absence of Dr. Edmond, who had been expected, and the remembrance of whose last address had not yet faded; he could have wished him present to have exerted a similar influence that day. Dr. Smith then expressed the confidence which he and others reposed in the head-master, and at the whole system of education adopted at Mill-hill. In the curriculum learning was not separated from religion. That thorough religious temper which Dr. Arnold wished to see pervading all studies, was a fact in that institution. The head-master was not merely a scholar, but a Christian minister, who would not and could not forget the best and highest interests of his pupils. He was sure he was only expressing the feelings of all present when he thanked Mr. Miall for the very cordial way in which he had presided over the meeting. The meeting loudly cheered in response; and the proceedings of the morning terminated by the young gentlemen in the gallery giving three very lusty hurrahs, the first of which, coming rather suddenly, completely startled the audience by the vigour with which it was given.

The company then adjourned to partake of an elegant collation, which had been spread in one of the large rooms of the institution. Edward Miall, Esq., again presided, and upon the removal of the cloth gave the usual loyal toasts, which were heartily responded to. In proposing "The Queen," the CHAIRMAN said:—Dissenters have always exhibited in all the various stages of their history the utmost loyalty to authority. They have done so not simply because the sentiment of loyalty has been strong in their nature, far less because they wished to conform to the fashion of the world, but from religious conviction, believing that the throne has been appointed by the country at large, and deserved homage on Scriptural grounds. The Queen especially has fulfilled all the relationships she sustains with high satisfaction. (Cheers, and the National Anthem.)

The Rev. Dr. SMITH next rose and said:—

I rise to propose a sentiment, in which I am sure you will all concur. We have heard a great deal this morning of the importance of education conducted on a broad foundation, influenced by an Evangelical spirit, and tending to promote the best interests of man's entire nature. We may claim all that on behalf of Mill-hill. (Loud cheers.) The school is open to all who wish to send their children, its curriculum is a very valuable one, and its moral influence unmistakable. The age in which we live is characterised by novelties; Mill-hill has been now tried for fifty-nine years, and has never been found wanting. (Cheers.) Its entire history will go to prove the value set upon intellectual and moral improvement by Protestant Nonconformists, and it has done its part in improving the moral aspect of the

nation. It has sent out highly intelligent, well-educated, able young men, who, wherever they have gone, even to Africa itself, have carried with them the influence of Mill-hill. I may remind you of the fact that the institution has given no insignificant number of influential ministers to our pulpits, and it has also sent forth valuable men to the deaconship of the Congregational churches. I am reminded to-day, Sir, by the presence of some whom I see around you, that in all departments where there is scope for high mental effort, there may be found some who received their intellectual training at Mill-hill. (Cheers.) Whether you think of the medical profession or the legal, or of the judicial bench itself, this school has sent out men who have adorned these professions. The late Mr. Justice Talfourd and the present Sir Thomas Lush, both an honour to the judicial bench of England, received their education in this place. (Cheers.) Mill-hill also, in the person of Dr. Jacobson, has supplied a Bishop of Chester to the Church of England. (Cheers and laughter.) Such has been its work in the past, a blessing to the entire community. And in times yet to come, I doubt not it will be found pursuing its noble task. I believe that the tide has turned in its favour, and will continue to flow. I have unbounded confidence in the head-master. (Cheers.) The committee have endeavoured to make the institution independent of their control, and to put everything under his management. With thorough confidence everything has been placed in his hands. We believe God has sent him here, and we believe he will be a great blessing to the school. Long as I live I shall be quite prepared to give all the support in my power to this institution; and although I cannot pretend to feel to-day like many of you who were educated here, and who have now your children here, I can most heartily propose the sentiment, "Success to Mill-hill." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. THOMAS FISON, B.A., of Hendon, said he had a special satisfaction in proposing the toast allotted to him, "The Health of the Head-Master." (Cheers.) As a near neighbour of Mr. Bartlet, he could testify to the high respect in which he was held in the district. He had enjoyed delightful and soul-stirring intercourse with him, and had been most thankful that he had been brought here. On other grounds, also, he felt satisfaction in proposing this toast, for he felt that he owed a debt of gratitude to the head-master. If there was any question which was all-important to a parent, it was the education of his sons, and he himself had been most anxious in respect to the education of his son. After much thought, he had selected Mill-hill, and his one motive in doing so had been his confidence in the head-master. (Cheers.) He believed him to be a good teacher, and in that belief he had not been disappointed. He would further say, that he thought all Dissenters ought to be interested in Mill-hill. It was a shame indeed that we should be obliged to have a grammar-school, and that because we were conscientious we were shut out from the national Universities; but inasmuch as we were compelled by conscience to establish an institution of this kind, we ought to make it as efficient as possible. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced that the committee had made such a wise resolution as to trust implicitly in the head-master. Dr. Arnold had said, "If you cannot trust me, dismiss me, but do not fetter me." (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN having expressed his sincere esteem for Mr. Bartlet, the toast was drunk amid loud cheers. The HEAD-MASTER, in reply, said that the public day was to him one of the most exciting days of the year. Next to a good conscience, was the sense of having gained the confidence of others, and the cordial expressions which had fallen from many that day had been very grateful to him. The chief motive he had in undertaking Mill-hill was that it would put into his hand a power which he could not have enjoyed in any private school. The chief ground of congratulation to him was the spirit of those reports to which those present had listened in an earlier part of the day. The examiners had stated the simple truth, and had given a fair view of the ability of the scholars. (Cheers.) He would venture to say to all parents present that the greatest hindrance he experienced in the discharge of his duties was the tendency of glorifying speedy results in the matter of education. Perhaps the chief hindrance to true success in school education of the present day was the parental demand for too many subjects. A boy now-a-days must meddle with many branches of study, and the consequence of this was that he seldom mastered one. A common opinion seemed to be that the greater the number of subjects a boy took up, the better would be his chance (if masters did their duty) of his being well educated. Just the converse of this would be the truth. The process of education had no analogy to that of pouring knowledge into troughs, or filling an untutored mind with facts collected from other minds. Its twofold object was, *strength of mind and strength of character*. Whatever system was best adapted to train a boy's mind, and give him a mastery over it, as an instrument which should be at his service in the discharge of the solemn duties of life, was the system which every parent should seek to secure for his son. The varied-knowledge system might cram, but could not train—it may stuff, but cannot strengthen, the mind. Hence he ventured to say to all parents whom he had now the pleasure of addressing, that the greatest service they could do their sons, in the direction of their studies, was to see that they did not take up too many subjects simultaneously, but concentrated their attention and mental power on one or two noble subjects (say Latin or Greek) for a period of years, and made it their aim and ambition to completely master them. With regard to the future, he believed that there was a better day in store for Mill-hill, that the public waited for Mill-hill, and not Mill-hill for the public. (Cheers.) If the school deserved pupils it would have them, and if it did not deserve them it was a

pity they should come. He paid a high tribute to the worth of the assistant-masters, who had ably co-operated with him in the various duties of the school during the past year. (Cheers.)

The other toasts were "The Examiners," given by Mr. H. SPICER, and responded to by Mr. MULLENS; "The Old Scholars," responded to by the Rev. DUNCAN PHILIP (who had only arrived in England from South Africa on the previous Saturday), and by E. PYE-SMITH, Esq. THOMAS SCRUTTON, jun., Esq., responded on behalf of "The Ladies"; and the health of the Chairman was proposed by the Rev. G. D. BARTLET, who said that the two men in England who had most influence over his character were John Foster and Edward Miall. The CHAIRMAN having returned thanks, the assembly broke up, the general impression being that Mill-hill had enjoyed one of its most gratifying of public days.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The distribution of the prizes and certificates obtained by the students of this college in the Faculty of Arts and Laws for the session of 1865-66 took place on Saturday afternoon, in the lecture-room of the college, which was densely thronged. There were a good many ladies present, but the great bulk of the assemblage consisted of the students themselves, who were by no means sparing of the applause with which they greeted the mention of the name of each of the successful candidates. Among the first to arrive was the venerable president of the college, Lord Brongham, who was received with loud cheers. The prizes were distributed by Dean Stanley.

Professor DE MORGAN, dean of the college, opened the business of the day by reading a report of the proceedings of the Faculty of Arts and Laws during the past session. In it he congratulated very emphatically the friends of the college on its condition and prospects, stating that in every department there had been an increase in the number of students as compared with the previous session. The number of students in arts and laws was 242, of whom about 120 were new students. The junior school had greatly increased, and he had the satisfaction of being able to repeat, with only a very slight qualification, the statement of his predecessors for many years, to the effect that not a single case of breach of discipline had been brought officially under their notice. After referring to the success which had attended the students of the college at Cambridge, the report went on to mention the changes which had taken place of late in the body of professors, stating that the most marked event of the session in that respect had been the retirement of Professor Masson—to whose efficiency and genial habits of intercourse with his pupils and colleagues a high tribute was paid—from the chair of English Literature, on his appointment to the same chair in his own University of Edinburgh. Professor De Morgan also expressed his regret at the withdrawal from the council of the college of Lord Romilly, owing to the pressure of his official duties; as well as his sorrow at the death of another member of the council, Dr. Mackenzie, and of a distinguished student of the college, Judge Hargreave. It had been reported that the south wing of the college for the use of students had been built. That, however, was not precisely the case, although it was true that Mr. Samuel Sharpe, a member of the council, had given 1,000*l.* to be the nucleus of a fund for the purpose, and it was hoped that the fund would be increased by other contributors, who might be anxious to see the work completed in good time. Mr. Sharpe had also given 200*l.* in support of the evening schools, and the experiment would next session be made as to whether there was not a sufficient demand for evening instruction among persons to whom the college was accessible.

The several prizes and certificates were, when Professor De Morgan had concluded the reading of the report, distributed to the successful competitors in the following order:—

Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy.—Scholar, Mr. Edward Henry Busk (20*l.* per annum for three years). November, 1865.

Andrews Entrance Exhibitions, 30*l.* per annum for three years.—Mr. George Serrell, classics and mathematics combined; Mr. George Goodair Dey, classics; Mr. James Morton Pask, mathematics.

Andrews Prizes, 25*l.*, to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the college examination; classics, Mr. Arthur H. Higgs; mathematics, Mr. Frank Salter.

Andrews Scholarship, 50*l.*, to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the college examination.—Classics, Mr. Frank Watson; Mathematics, Mr. W. E. Alston.

English Essay Prize, 5*l.*—E. H. Busk.

Mathematics, Professor De Morgan (Dean).—Higher Senior Class.—Prize, W. E. Alston, of London. Certificates, 2, Thomas Adams, of Wigan; 3, equal, Robert Logan, of Inverness; James M. Pask, of Twickenham. Lower Senior Class.—1st Prize, Thomas Oliver Harding, of Canterbury; 2nd prize, Gilbert D. Jennings. Certificates, 3, equal, Alexander Muirhead, of London; John Elliotson Symes, of London; 4, equal, Frederick Rickards, of London; George Serrell, of London; 5, A. R. Margery, of London. Higher Junior Class.—1st prize, Hugu G. Seth Smith, of Silvermere; 2nd prize, Frank Salter, of Leamington. Certificates, 3, M.reshwar A. Tarkhadakar, of Bombay; 4, equal, William Blake Odgers, of Bath; Henry Arnold Thomas; 5, equal, William Meigh Goodman, of London; F. B. Brodribb; 6, Joseph Bosrajo, of London. Lower Junior Class.—Prize, O. R. Conder, of London. Certificates, 2, E. Hastings, of Croydon.

Latin, Professor Seeley, M.A.—Higher Division.—Prize, Frank Watson, of London. Certificates, 2, Arthur Hibble Higgs, of Sudbury; 3, John Hooper, of Woodford; 4, George Serrell, of London; 5, E. B. England, of Brighton. Lower Division.—Prize, J. D.

Fitzgerald, of Dublin. Certificates, 2, George Goodair Dey, of London; 3, W. H. Morrison, of London; 4, James Ball, of Liverpool; 5, John Elliotson Symes, of London; 6, Francis Henry Tones, of Liverpool; 7, William Meigh Goodman, of London; 8, Gilbert D. Jennings; 9, John Collins Odgers, of Bath; 10, Thomas Adams, of Wigan. Junior Class.—Prize, Alfred David Benjamin, of London. Certificates, 2, Hormasji Ardaseer Wadva; 3, Henry A. Harben, of London.

Greek, Professor Malden, M.A.—Extra Class.—Prize, Frank Watson, of London. Certificates, 2, Thomas Grosvenor Lee, of Kinver. Senior Class, Division A.—Prize, Arthur Hibble Higgs, of Sudbury. Certificates, 2, George Goodair Dey, of London; 3, Philip Martineau Higginson, of Liverpool; 4, John Hooper, of Woodford; 5, Robert L'gan, of Inverness; 6, Henry M. Pear-sall, of London; 7, William Blake Odgers, of Bath; 8, James Morton Pask, of Twickenham; 9, Henry Arnold Thomas; 10, Hugh Brooke Low, of London; 11, W. H. Morrison, of London. Division B.—Prize, Arthur Hibble Higgs, of Sudbury. Certificates, 2, equal, George Goodair Dey, of London; George Serrell, of London; 4, John Hooper, of Woodford; 5, Philip Martineau Higginson, of Liverpool. Junior Class.—Certificates, 1, equal, Henry A. Harben, of London; O. R. Conder, of London; 3, equal, E. Hastings, of Croydon; William S. Rowntree, of Scarborough.

Sanskrit, Professor Goldstucker, Ph.D.—Middle Class.—Prize, John F. Fleet, of Penge. Junior Class.—Prize, Framjee Rustomjee Dasai, of Bombay. Certificate, 2, W. H. Morrison, of London.

Gujarati.—Teacher, Mr. Pestonji. Certificate, Wm. Henry Crowe, of London.

Hebrew, Rev. Professor Marks.—Prize, Benjamin George Jenkins, of Nova Scotia.

English, Professor Morley.—Senior Class.—Prize, Alfred Slater West, of Caversham. Certificates, 2, James Ball, of Liverpool; 3, Joseph F. Sheridan, of Bengal; 4, Bethune Horsburgh, of Norwood. Junior Class.—Prize, William Meigh Goodman, of London. Certificates, 2, equal, M. C. Harris, of London; George Goodair Dey, of London. Language Course.—Certificates, 1, Hugh G. Seth Smith, of Silvermere; 2, Gilbert D. Jennings. Literature Course.—Certificate, George Henry Pole, of Blackheath. Early English Text Society's Prize, J. D. Fitzgerald, of Dublin.

French, Professor Cassal, LL.D.—Senior Class.—Prize, John Hooper, of Woodford. Certificates, 2, A. H. Le Bretton; 3, equal, James Bourne Benson, of London; Framjee Rustomjee Dasai, of Bombay; 4, equal, William Meigh Goodman, of London; John Remington Wilson, of Tunbridge Wells. Junior class.—Prize, Hormasji Ardaseer Wadva. Certificates, Alfred David Benjamin, of London; 3, equal, William S. Rowntree, of Scarborough; Hugh G. Seth Smith, of Silvermere; G. R. Howat, of Enfield.

German, Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.—Senior Class.—Prize, W. P. Williams, of London. Certificates, 2, R. F. Charles, of London; 3, Framjee Rustomjee Dasai, of Bombay. Junior Class.—Prize, Alfred David Benjamin, of London. Certificate, 2, Julian Q. Henriques, of London.

Experimental Physics, Professor Foster, B.A.—1st Prize, Frank Salter, of Leamington; 2nd prize, W. E. Alston, of London. Certificates, 3, equal, John Albert Bright, of Rochdale; George Serrell, of London; 4, Thomas Hallows, of London; 5, J. R. B. Cormack, of London; 6, G. Benczedi.

Mathematical Physics, Professor Hirst, Ph.D.—Senior Class.—1st prize, W. E. Alston, of London; 2nd prize, Thos. Adams, of Wigan. Certificates, 3, James Morton Pask, of Twickenham; 4, Robert Logan, of Inverness. Junior Class.—1st prize, Frederick Rickards, of London; 2nd prize, George Serrell, of London; 3rd prize, David Lionel Moses, of London. Certificates, 4, A. W. Harding, of London; 5, Frank Salter, of Leamington; 6, equal, John Hooper, of Woodford; Alexander Muirhead, of London.

Analytical Chemistry, Professor Williamson, F.R.S.—Gold medal, Alexander Grey, of London. Certificates, 2, F. G. Doney, of Abbeyside; 3, W. W. Houlder, of Norwood.

Drawing, teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.—General prize, A. Whitaker, of Hampstead. Certificate, 2, Alfred Bovill, of London. Geometrical prize, J. R. B. Cormack, of London.

Geology and Mineralogy, Professor Morris, F.G.S.—Geology, first prize, W. H. Harris, of Windsor; second prize, John Perch Goodridge, of Barbadoes. Certificates, 3, equal, W. H. Allechin, of London; A. Hopkinson, of London; 4, equal, Mortimer D. Whitmore, of London; Q. A. Scott, of London. Mineralogy, prize, equal, W. H. Harris, of Windsor; A. Hopkinson, of London. Certificates, 2, Mortimer D. Whitmore, of London; 3, Q. A. Scott, of London.

Zoology, Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.—Silver medal, Frederick Leonard, of Boxmoor. Certificates, 2, W. J. Scott; 3, G. Benczedi, of Transylvania.

Architecture, Professor Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.—Fine Art, First Year's Course.—Prize, Alfred Henry Paget, of Leicester. Certificate, 2, G. W. Balliat, of London. Construction, First Year's Course.—Prize, G. W. Balliat, of London. Certificates, 2, Alfred Henry Paget, of Leicester; 3, H. J. Benham, of London. Fine Art, Second Year's Course.—Silver medal, Lewis Solomon, of London; second prize, Thomas Batterbury, of Totteridge. Certificate, 3, Percy Oatden, of Tasmania. Construction, Second Year's Course.—Silver medal, Percy Oatden, of Tasmania; second prize, E. M. Whitaker, of London. Certificate, 3, Lewis Solomon, of London.

History, Professor Beesly, M.A.—Roman, prize, Thomas Grosvenor Lee, of Kinver. Certificate, 2, John Remington Wilson, of Tunbridge Wells. English, prize, E. W. Evans, of Worcester. Certificate, 2, John Perch Goodridge, of Barbadoes.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic and History of Moral Philosophy, the Rev. Professor Hoppus, F.R.S.—Prize, Joseph F. Sheridan, of Bengal. Philosophy of Mind.—Bethune Horsburgh, of Norwood. History of Moral Philosophy.—Certificates, 1, Charles Samuels; 2, Bethune Horsburgh, of Norwood; 3, W. P. Agnew.

Political Economy, Professor Waley, M.A.—Prize, Francis James Carey, of London. Certificates, 2, Russell H. W. Biggs, of Leicester; 3, John Hooper, of London.

English Law, Professor Russell, LL.B.—Prize, Russell H. W. Biggs, of London. Certificates, 2, David Ainsworth, of Whitehaven.

The Dean of WESTMINSTER then distributed the

prizes and certificates to the students of the several classes, and afterwards addressed the assemblage. He said it was with great diffidence that one like himself, who had all his life been connected with the most ancient institutions of our country, presented himself before one of the most modern. He alluded to the University of Oxford, from which he came, and the University College of London. The Oxford University was the parent of all the other universities. There was nothing antagonistic between the Oxford University and the University College of London. If he understood the matter rightly, their predecessors established this college because they sought in vain admission to the old University. It would, he thought, have been more sensible on the part of the University of Oxford if she allowed them in. Had the same wise legislation prevailed in Oxford thirty years ago that had prevailed during the last twelve, in all probability we should have had Oxford drinking in all the influences of that academic paradise which had since been erected, and giving its precious gifts in return. Would that it had been so! It was the necessities of those times to which he had referred which compelled the erection of separate colleges elsewhere. He rejoiced, however, that the great mistake which was made thirty years ago had been partly retrieved, and that it was in process of being still further retrieved. It gave him great pleasure to be able to say that during the past year three distinguished students of the University College, London, had enjoyed the advantages of the Cambridge University, and he trusted that many more would in future be able to enjoy not alone the advantages afforded by the Cambridge University, but those of Oxford also. The very reverend gentleman then gave an interesting sketch of the history of the Oxford University; pointed out the several academical institutions which grew out of the old colleges; dwelt upon the vast amount of good these establishments had accomplished in the promulgation of knowledge, likened the University College to Oxford, on account of the useful and gratifying results which had already been gained through its instrumentality, and concluded by giving some valuable advice to the students present respecting the uses to which the education imparted to them should be devoted, and congratulating one and all on the satisfactory character of the proceedings of the day. In his concluding remarks, Dean Stanley particularly referred to the services rendered the college by its cotagenarian president, Lord Brougham. The dean considered that if Lord Brougham had done nothing else during his lifetime than what he had done for this college, he would not have lived in vain.

Lord BROUGHAM, who on rising was greeted with a vast amount of enthusiasm, said he was sure he was expressing what was in the mind of every person present, when, on behalf of them, the college, and himself, he thanked the very rev. dean for what he had done for them that day. The dean had not alone attended and distributed prizes, but he had also delivered an excellent, a most interesting, and a most valuable address. He (Lord Brougham) did not know whether the advice and recommendations to young men or the defence of the college were most conspicuous in the address. He had to thank the dean for that advice, and also for his defence of a college, in opening which no idea of rivalry with or disinclination towards the old universities was entertained. The college was founded mainly for the purpose of enabling parents to have children under their own roof whilst receiving a university education. Instead of there being any degree of disinclination towards the great body of whom his very rev. friend was such an ornament, instead of any disinclination towards Oxford and Cambridge being entertained, the honours of these great universities were sought after, and many of the students of this college had received them. Nor had they any jealousy whatever of King's College. In fact, it would be unnatural if they entertained such a feeling, because King's College was a child of theirs. As for the University of London, he would not say a word against it, and it was not necessary that he should say a word in its praise; but he ought to add when the presidency of the London University was offered—was pressed upon him by the Government, he refused, not from any disinclination to the university itself, but from a feeling that to accept the office would be incompatible with his presidency of this college. He had since become the president of the Edinburgh University, and still held the post, but that University was 400 miles away, and it was impossible that there could be the slightest collision between it and this college.

The vote of thanks having been agreed to with acclamation, the Dean of Westminster briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the company dispersed.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

D.Sc. Examination.—Branch 4.—Charles Graham, University College. Branch 5.—Alexander Morrison Thomson, private study; William Marshall Watts, Owens College.

M.A. Examination.—Branch 1.—Charles Henry Phillips, private study. Branch 2.—Richard Wormell (gold medal) private study. Branch 3.—Alfred Henry Forster Burder (gold medal) private study; Joseph Estlin Carpenter, Manchester New and University Colleges; Francis James Carey, University College; Charles Stibbert Slater, Spring-hill College; John Routledge Wolstenholme, Spring-hill College; the Rev. Frederick Leonard, LL.B., Baptist College, Bristol, and

* Obtained number of marks qualifying for gold medal.

University College; the Rev. James Greenwood, Baptist College, Chilwell; George Alexander Christie, New College.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on Friday, the 22nd, at the College, St. John's Wood. Tea was served at five o'clock, in the Students' Common Room, and during the interval the visitors—among whom was a large proportion of ladies—inspected the library, museum, and other parts of this fine and commodious building. At six the guests assembled, under the presidency of the Rev. Henry Allon, in the spacious library, which was completely filled, and presented a very animated spectacle. Among the ministers and gentlemen present were the Rev. T. Binney, Dr. Angus, Dr. Ferguson, T. W. Aveling, J. C. Harrison, T. Jones, J. S. Pearsall, J. Pulling, R. Redpath, M.A., W. M. Statham, L. D. Bevan, B.A., E. Johnston, B.A., S. Aldridge, and many others; Messrs. H. Bidgood, W. Camps, M.D., C. E. Madie, E. Pye-Smith, H. Spicer, W. H. Warton, H. Wright, &c.

Part of the 895th hymn in the "New Congregational Hymn-Book" having been sung, the Rev. Thomas Binney offered prayer. Mr. Alfred Holborn, M.A., Pye-Smith and John Yockney Scholar, was introduced by the principal, and read an essay on "John Huss," to which had been awarded the principal gift of books from the Selwyn Fund for 1866. This essay, being well written and not too long, was received with warm approval.

The Secretary (Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B.), then read the annual report, from which the following points are selected as of chief importance. Number of ministerial statements at the commencement of the session, fifty-three, including fourteen on probation. One of these, after the usual trial, was not encouraged to pursue his studies. One retired because of ill health, and three for other reasons. Number of lay students, six; of Regent's Park College students attending the Chemistry Class, eight; total on the books, sixty-seven. Nine students of the college had matriculated in the University of London within the year; one of them obtaining a high place in the Honours Division, with a prize of 5l. One had passed the First Examination for the degree of B.A., and one had obtained the degree; two, that of LL.B., and one, that of M.A., besides a prize of 5l. at the First Scriptural Examination. Scholarships awarded: Mills Scholarship, to Mr. R. P. T. Gammon, LL.B.; John Yockney Scholarship, to Mr. Alfred Holborn, M.A.; Pye-Smith Scholarships, to Mr. John Anderson, M.A., and Mr. Arthur Firmin Joscelyne, B.A.; Bennet-King Scholarship, to Mr. David Young. Prizes, of 5l. 5s. and 5l. respectively, had been offered by H. Bidgood, Esq., and Mrs. Leavers, for the encouragement of a good style of public reading. After a careful trial of twenty-six candidates, these prizes had been awarded to Mr. Thos. Given Wilson and Mr. A. F. Joscelyne, B.A. The mission stations conducted by the students had been in active operation during the year; and many of the senior students had been almost constantly employed on the Sunday in preaching to regular congregations in London and the country. Seven students had obtained settlements in the ministry: Mr. Wm. Orr, at the Old Meeting, Uxbridge; Mr. Edwin William Wilson, at Southwold, Suffolk; Mr. R. P. T. Gammon, LL.B., at Hanover-street Chapel, Glasgow; Mr. H. T. Storer Toms, at Chase Side, Enfield; Mr. Samuel Pearson, M.A., at Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; Mr. Alfred Holborn, M.A., as assistant-minister to the Rev. J. Davies, Hackney; Mr. T. G. Wilson, at the Old Meeting, Halstead. A new railway scheme, threatening the college property, had been abandoned for the present; and another had been thrown out in the House of Commons on the second reading. A further portion of Constable's legacy had been added to the funded property of the college. A legacy of 50l. (less duty) had been received from the executors of the late Mrs. Fuller Maitland, of Henley; and another, of 100l. (free of duty), from those of the late Richard Ash, Esq., of Bristol. The present income of the college being inadequate to maintain its efficiency, the council are engaged in an effort to raise an additional 400l. per annum in the form of annual subscriptions. Of this amount Professor Newth has obtained contributions and promises, through present and former students of the college, to the extent of 100l. per annum, and a further 20l. per annum from private friends. Other members of council have made themselves responsible for sums of 10l. or 20l. each. The treasurer has encouraged the effort by a donation of 300l. The collections of the year have been more numerous than those of any former year in the history of the college, and the amount shows a corresponding increase upon that of last year. The stoppage of the Consolidated Bank has occasioned serious inconvenience, but is not likely to lead to permanent loss. The extraordinary contributions of the year have sufficed to meet the deficiency of the year; but that reported at the close of last year (about 438l.) still remains. The earnest co-operation of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the college is needed to maintain its efficiency.

The professors having reported on the lectures and examinations of the year in their several classes, the chairman proceeded to present the certificates of honour obtained in the examinations, with the Bennet King Scholarship and the prizes for reading. The secretary read the financial summary for the year; the result of which has been already men-

tioned in the analysis of the report. The customary resolutions, for the adoption and printing of the report, appointment of treasurer and council and of auditors for next year, were moved and seconded, in appropriate speeches, by the Revs. J. C. Harrison, T. Jones, Dr. Angus, of Regent's-park College, J. S. Pearsall, H. Bidgood, Esq., and Dr. W. Camps. We regret especially that we are unable to give a report of the earnest and impressive addresses (chiefly to the students) of Mr. Jones and Dr. Angus. Mr. Bidgood was warmly cheered in the announcement of his intention to make the reading prize annual. The gifts of books from the Selwyn fund (20l. to Mr. A. Holborn, M.A., and 10l. to each of the other six students leaving the college) having been made, the chairman briefly addressed the students and the meeting, and, after acknowledging a cordial vote of thanks, moved by the Rev. T. Binney and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Halley, gave out a verse of the 117th Psalm (which was sung by the assembly) and closed the proceedings with prayer and the benediction.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES.

On Thursday, the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Northern Congregational School, near Wakefield, was held at Silcoates. There were present the Rev. Dr. Bewglass (Principal); W. Thomas, Leeds; J. Rae, Batley; J. Horsfield, Halifax; John Crossley, Esq., Halifax; E. Hanson, Esq., Halifax; P. H. Lee, Esq., Wakefield; J. Coulston, Esq., of Drax Hall, Selby; W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal, &c., &c. As usual the proceedings commenced with a debate, the subject being, "Whether is more pleasure and profit derived from the eye than from the ear," after which there were a number of recitations, the boys acquitting themselves very well in both departments. The Rev. W. Thomas, of Leeds, presented the prizes as appended:—

Good Conduct Prize, Briggs, Wakefield. 1st Scripture, Taylor, Batley; 2nd, Scott, Rothbury, equal with Dyson, Idle; 3rd, Allott, Hoyalnd, equal with Axford; Charmouth. 1st Greek, Briggs; 2nd, Ayre, Morpeth; 3rd, Leonard Preston, Hull. First Latin—1st, Taylor; 2nd, Briggs. Second Latin—Owen, Derby. Third Latin—Wise, West Hartlepool. Fourth Latin—Walker, Wakefield. First French—1st, Wise; 2nd, Taylor. Second French—1st, Mills, Peterboro'; 2nd, Praggood, Stamford; extra, Jones, Ipswich. 1st German, Wise. 1st Mathematics, Taylor. 2nd Euclid Class, Owen. 2nd Arithmetic, Bliss, Brampton. Debate, J. S. Morley, Barton-on-Humber. Recitation, Wise. 1st Reading, J. S. Morley; 2nd, G. S. Morley. 1st History, Stubble, Batley; 2nd, Trigg, Lazenby; 3rd, Ayre. 1st Geography, J. S. Morley; 2nd, Trigg; 3rd, Francis, Rhyl; 1st Grammar, J. S. Morley; 2nd, Walker, equal with Dyson; 3rd, Ayre. 1st Mental Arithmetic, Taylor; 2nd, Oldroyd, Huddersfield; 3rd, Barlow, Manchester. 1st Dictation, Taylor; 2nd, Owen; 3rd, Barry, Horbury. 1st Spelling, Wise; 2nd, Owen; 3rd, Barry. 1st Tables, Stubble; 2nd, Owen; 3rd, Barlow. 1st Writing for Christmas, 1865, Stubble. 1st Writing for Midsummer, 1866, Jelley, Stamford. Improvement in Writing for Christmas, 1865, Coulson, Selby. Improvement in Writing for Midsummer, 1866, Mills. Mapping, Wise.

After which he addressed the boys in a speech full of counsel and encouragement, and expressed himself highly delighted at the manner in which the boys had conducted the debate and gone through the recitations, and to hear the very good account that had been given of their conduct during the year, though some might be inclined to be more mischievous and frisky than others. He told them that if they made a right use of their privileges they would make men of rank; but if they did not take care to form habits of diligence, and watch against that which destroyed their moral sense and the value of the Scripture precepts inculcated in the school, no one could tell what would become of them. He hoped that the portion of all would be that they might grow up a credit to their parents and to the institution where they were trained, and become useful citizens and members of the Church of Christ.

After this the annual meeting for the transaction of business was held; E. Hanson, Esq., occupying the chair; and after a few remarks, called the secretary, the Rev. J. S. Eastmead, to read the report, which stated that the health of the pupils had been generally good, and that the principal had expressed himself satisfied with the diligence and conduct of the boys. It also stated that, had it not been for the interest of the debt (which is about 800l.), and the very high price of provisions, the debt would have been considerably diminished, but that the committee had drawn up an appeal, which they hoped would be promptly and liberally responded to as soon as it was put in circulation; and, as the special character of the school was the education of the sons of Independent ministers at a low charge, it demanded the general recognition of the Congregational body, and that if Silcoates, which had a name not unworthy of honour and respect, were permitted to pine it would be a disgrace to the denomination, and such a disgrace ought to be avoided.

The reports of the examiners, Dr. Falding, of Rotherham College, and the Rev. J. Cuthbertson, M.A., Cleckheaton, were then read, which expressed satisfaction with the way in which the various subjects were gone through, and congratulated the constituency and parents of the scholars on the school having as its Principal one who is so deeply interested in the well-being of those under his care.

The first resolution—

That the report now read, be received and printed, under the direction of the committee, and this meeting would express its entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Northern

Congregational School has been carried on during the past year—

Was proposed by the Rev. W. Thomas, and seconded by Mr. John Crossley, who said that he really hoped the debt would be cleared off, and if it were not, he should threaten to withdraw from the treasurership. He would give a 100l., and he hoped some speedy means to get rid of the debt would be found, for, with that exception, everything connected with the school was very successful.

Mr. LEE, in supporting the resolution, remarked that he was quite certain the money required could be obtained. He hoped there would be some who would follow Mr. Crossley's example. He would give his quota.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, Batley, in moving the next resolution, appointing the treasurer, secretary, and committee, spoke of the benefits which the institution had conferred upon his son. He eulogised Dr. Bewglass, saying that very much of the success of the school was to be attributed to him; and the way in which the scholars expressed their sympathy when his name was mentioned showed this. The resolution having been seconded, the Rev. J. Rae, of Batley, moved a resolution, thanking the examiners for their valuable services, and asking them to continue; and, in the course of his speech, he spoke of the very high moral tone in the school. After passing other resolutions, and a long discussion as to the best mode of reducing the debt, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. One pleasing feature of the meeting was the large number of "old boys" present.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday there was a very full House, and an unusual number of strangers were present.

In answer to Lord Ravensworth, Earl RUSSELL stated that there had been no reliable information received by the Government as to the rumoured capitulation of the Hanoverian army and the defeat of the Italians by the Austrians.

The noble Earl then stated that the Ministry had, in consequence of the adverse vote of the House of Commons on Monday last, which they considered equivalent to a vote of no confidence, tendered their resignation, but her Majesty had hesitated, owing to the critical state of affairs on the Continent, to accept their resignation. As her Majesty had appointed a personal interview with her principal advisers on Tuesday at one o'clock, he should move that their Lordships do adjourn till six o'clock on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned at a quarter past five.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday the House reassembled. At an early hour a large number of members were present, and took advantage of the rule which enables gentlemen to secure seats by attendance at prayers.

Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household, brought up the answer of her Majesty to the address of the House, praying that a commission be issued to inquire into the state of the coal supply of this country, and which signified her Majesty's compliance therewith.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Hertford, in the room of Sir Minto Farquhar, deceased.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and said that his noble friend at the head of the Government and himself had obtained her Majesty's permission to acquaint the House, that in consequence of the vote which was given on Monday last, and in consequence of certain circumstances to which he referred, her Majesty's advisers had tendered their resignations of the offices they held, but her Majesty was pleased to consider that it was not desirable for her to accept these resignations without further consideration. Her Majesty, in consequence, made early arrangements for undertaking her journey to London, inasmuch as she was of opinion that with a view of dealing with a question of this nature it would be necessary that personal communication should be held with her present advisers; and her Majesty was at that moment on her way to Windsor, at which place his noble friend and himself had been appointed an audience by her Majesty at one o'clock on Tuesday. It was, therefore, his duty to ask the House to again adjourn. Under these circumstances it was not the intention of the Government to bring in any public business, except a vote on account of the revenue estimates.

The orders of the day was then severally postponed.

On coming to supply, Mr. CHILDERS said, as it was unusual to take even a vote on account without notice, supply would not be taken until Tuesday.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes to five.

BUST OF MR. COBDEN.—A petition has been presented to the Dean of Westminster, expressing the widely-felt desire that a bust of the late Mr. Cobden should be placed within the walls of Westminster Abbey. To the memorial is appended a list of distinguished names, among which are those of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, the Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, the Master of Trinity, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Dickens. In reply, the Dean has signified that he gladly assents to the wishes expressed.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl RUSSELL, in a speech marked by much dignity, announced that her Majesty had accepted the resignation of Ministers.

The Queen at first thought that the vote of the House of Commons referred simply to a matter of detail, and might be accepted and adapted to the framework of the bill. At the interview that day at Windsor, her Majesty had been convinced that there was no course but resignation for Ministers, and had accepted the tender. The noble earl briefly and moderately defended the course of the Government in respect to the Reform Bill, and remarked that the promise of the Earl of Derby at the beginning of the session that no underhand means should be used to defeat the measure had not been kept.

This brought up Lord DERBY, who denied that his friends had had recourse to any but straightforward means to defeat the bill. It was the arrogant and dictatorial conduct of the Government which had brought them into their present difficulty.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, pointed out that several motions obstructive in their character had been moved by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Walpole, and, above all, a motion had been made with the greatest possible effect by the son of the noble earl, without public notice of any kind having been given. It was therefore rather too much for the noble earl to say that all the motions adverse to the bill had come from the supporters of the Government.

Earl GRAY regretted the determination of the Government to resign under the circumstances, for it was not necessary for them to have passed a reform bill this year, and in a general view of the course taken by Ministers took occasion to animadvert on the inexpediency of taking Mr. Bright as their adviser and guide in the conduct of their measures.

The House then adjourned at 8 o'clock till Friday (except for judicial purposes).

In the House of Commons, which was very crowded, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who was received with cheering, twice renewed, made a similar statement to that of Earl Russell in the Lords. Having stated so much, the Government thought it necessary to explain to the House the reasons which actuated them, in order to show that they had not acted without deliberation. The question before the Government was whether they ought to resign their offices, or whether they should accept the vote which had been come to, and endeavour to adapt it to the framework of their measure of reform. When they came to examine the effect of the motion they were struck by the difficulties of adopting any form of rating franchise which would express the scale of suffrage which they had laid down as the basis of their measure. They found that a 6l.-rating franchise would operate to create a great divergence of franchise in boroughs and parts of boroughs, and it was found that in sixteen boroughs about the same number of persons would have been admitted to the suffrage at a 6l.-rating franchise as was contemplated by the Government; in thirty-nine it would have required a 6l., in 112 a 5l., and in twenty-one a 4l.-rating franchise in order to give the suffrage to as many persons as it was intended to do by the bill. Therefore, by accepting the vote, there would have been a breaking up of the framework of the measure. But, besides this, the Government had to consider the previous history of the bill, especially with reference to pledges given from time to time, advisedly and deliberately given, to stand or fall by the measure. That was a pledge which should be rarely given by a Government; but it had been given by the Government under the deepest convictions of public duty, in regard to dealing with the question of reform, and with respect to the character of public men and of Parliament. Therefore it was that the life of the Administration was attached to the life of the measure they proposed. They had felt a sincere disposition to conciliate those who were opposed to reform, even at the expense of those who were devoted to it, and they had done so by making the number of those to whom the suffrage was to be extended less than that proposed by the bill of 1860; therefore it was that they consented to make changes in the procedure on the measure, and they brought in a Redistribution Bill, in deference to the opinion of the House, and in opposition to their own. Then two provisions were objected to—such as the clause relating to leaseholds in boroughs and a detail of the county franchise—and they were withdrawn, though the withdrawal of the latter was opposed by a vote of their own supporters. After proceeding to notice the various attempts made to defeat the bill, he proceeded to state that the Government, looking to all this, found it impossible to carry on the bill, and they had no alternative but resignation, and a persistence in that resignation. These were the considerations which weighed on the minds of the Government, and guided them to the resolution to which they had come. He proposed that the House should adjourn to Thursday, but only to give an opportunity of a further adjournment at the instance of some person authorised to make such a motion. The resolution was then put and agreed to, that the House at its rising do adjourn to Thursday next.

In committee of supply, a vote on account was taken for the revenue estimates and packet services.

The House adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Times.)

We have reason to believe that an intimation was yesterday conveyed to Lord Derby that her Majesty would grant him an interview at Windsor this afternoon.

We are also informed that, should her Majesty impose that duty upon him, Lord Derby will obey her Majesty's commands, and use his utmost endeavours to construct an Administration upon so broad a basis as to include several gentlemen who have not hitherto been attached to the Conservative party, although they have recently acted with it in opposition to the Reform Bill.

The most important office, especially in the present state of Europe, is unquestionably that of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. If we are correctly informed, and subject, of course, to the approbation of her Majesty, it will be proposed to entrust this great department to Lord Stanley. Such an appointment will, we believe, be generally approved, and will obtain the confidence of the public in the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranborne, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Sir Hugh Cairns will, of course, be prominent members of the new Administration. Lord Stanhope will also probably accept office, and it is hoped that some of the more Conservative Whigs will join Lord Derby, who would be prepared to concede to them an adequate representation in the Cabinet.

THE WAR.

Beyond the official despatches which are in substance given elsewhere, there is no important news from Italy. Lodrone, the place where Garibaldi gained a slight success, is on the Lake Idro, at the head of a pass into the Tyrol, by which is the nearest road to Trent. This would seem to indicate that Garibaldi intends, or had in view, to make a comparatively short detour round the head of Lake Garda and descend into Venetia in the rear of the Quadrilateral, and on the line of the Austrian communications.

The Italian papers speak of the disaster at Custoza as a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance, and they declare that the country has full confidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge. According to the same journals the Italian fleet is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline and anxious to be again confronted with the enemy. Prince Amadeus was better, and hopes were entertained of the recovery of General Cernaia.

It is again positively announced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover had demanded twenty-four hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army had been called upon to capitulate. That time expired last night.

Prussia has begun operations against Bavaria in the direction of Hof, and some of the Bavarian troops gathering towards the Main were retiring.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.—At a special meeting of the Jamaica Committee, held yesterday, it was resolved that the Government be urged to bring Mr. Byre, late Governor of Jamaica, and his principal coadjutors in the illegalities committed in the repression of the so-called insurrection at Morant Bay, to a trial in this country; that in case Mrs. Gordon should take proceedings against the persons concerned in the illegal execution of her late husband the committee will render her such assistance as is in its power.

Convocation met yesterday, and was occupied most of the day with the question of ritualism. A committee presented a report on the subject, which was discussed at great length. The discussion was adjourned until to-day.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of home-grown wheat were small. The trade was very firm, and Monday's advance in prices was fully supported. The market was moderately supplied with foreign wheat. The trade was very firm for all descriptions, at the extreme rates of Monday. Floating cargoes of grain ruled firm, at fully late rates. The market was but moderately supplied with barley. The market was firm, and prices were fully maintained. Malt ruled firm, at quite Monday's currency. Oats were in moderate supply. The trade was firm, at fully late rates. Beans and peas ruled firm, at fully late prices. Flour was firm, and the quotations had an upward tendency.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English and Scotch	480	—	1,870	200	460
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	12,060	710	—	7,950	—

710 shs.

THE LAST IRISH GRIEVANCE.—Lord Dunsany declared the other evening in the House of Lords, during the debate on the Punishment of Death Bill, that there was only one man in the United Kingdom who could execute a criminal in a dexterous and satisfactory manner, and the noble lord made it a subject of bitter complaint that the gifted individual in question had never been sent to Ireland.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

SUMMARY.

THE Ministerial interregnum is at an end, the Queen has definitely accepted the resignation of the Russell Administration, and the Earl of Derby has been sent for. The *Times* patronises the incoming Government, and seems to be in its secrets. It is announced by the Liberal-Conservative organ that a coalition Government is to be attempted "on a broad basis," and that some of the Adullamites are to be rewarded for their successful efforts to destroy the Reform Bill by the offer of high office. A kind of guarantee is to be given to public opinion by the appointment, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of Lord Stanley, who is not likely either to compromise this country in the continental struggle or to bear hardly upon Italy. Perhaps Mr. Disraeli, if not Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be elevated to the peerage to act as deputy to Lord Derby as leader in the Upper House. It is hoped by the *Times* that some of the more Conservative Whigs will accept his lordship's offer to join the new Cabinet. Why should they not? They have broken up the Liberal Government, and yesterday they shut the door to any attempt to reorganise the Liberal party on the basis of Reform. If we are now to have a combination of the "governing families" on anti-Reform principles, so much the better. The situation is simplified. If the aristocracy of England, Whig and Tory combined, gain the day in the approaching struggle, to which the conflict of this Session is but the prelude, they will have succeeded in establishing a precedent which runs counter to all our experience as a nation.

Public opinion has not availed to save the Government or to compel a dissolution. But the meetings of last week in the principal towns of the kingdom have not been thrown away. They testify to the continuance of that popular ardour in favour of advanced Liberalism, which is sufficient to carry a complete measure of Reform. For a few months the question may sleep, but it has now leaders untrammelled by official responsibility and by lukewarm friends. The banner of Reform, as Mr. Gladstone has said, may droop, but it will rise again, and his speech last night may be accepted as an omen that the right hon. gentleman is prepared with unabated resolution to carry it aloft at the head of the reconstructed Liberal party, till victory shall be inscribed upon it.

War has commenced in grim earnest on the banks of the Mincio. After the lapse of three days from the declaration of war, the King of Italy crossed that river with the apparent intention of isolating Peschiera, and capturing it by an impetuous onset. The Austrians, thoroughly prepared, poured masses of troops upon the advancing foe—the corps of General Durando—in a position where he could not be supported, and all through Sunday the conflict raged. With great slaughter, the Italians were driven back, after desperate efforts to hold their ground, by the Austrian troops, and the King and General della Marmora were obliged to recross the Mincio, and General Cialdini to abandon his co-operative movement for invading Venetia at another point by crossing the Po. The Italians are not disheartened by this serious disaster, but the plan of the campaign has been frustrated, and Garibaldi, unsupported, is not likely to be able to do more at present than check an Austrian advance, and interrupt their communications in the rear.

In Germany thus far Prussia has had it all her own way. Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and Saxony remain firmly in her grasp, the populations calmly acquiescing, and the whole of Northern Germany may be said to have submitted to King William

without resistance. It is not improbable that, as Count Bismark is reported to have said, if the princes remain away even for a month, they will not know the country again, should they come back. By the last accounts the Hanoverian army of 10,000 men, encompassed on all sides by superior Prussian forces, was on the point of capitulating. King George has been looking wistfully for help to the Bavarians at Frankfurt, but King Maximilian is withdrawing his troops to defend his own territory against a Prussian invasion, and the Federal contingents on the line of the Main, which were to have been hurled in overwhelming force on the Rhine provinces, are paralysed, if not disorganised—without cohesion, and without a head. The Prussians, having completed their occupation of Saxony, have frustrated an invasion of Silesia by a forward movement into Bohemia, and having apparently entirely disarranged Marshal Benedek's plan of the campaign, are about to seek the veteran Austrian general on his own ground. Whatever may be the masterly designs which the Marshal is revolving, Prussia has already obtained advantages which can hardly be snatched from her, and while Austria is standing at bay, her protégés, the princes of Germany, are one by one falling, and her allies at Frankfurt giving way to discouragement.

An abortive but sanguinary military revolt in Spain, and another Fenian invasion of Canada, which was only a ludicrous failure, comprise the other principal items of news of an eventful week.

THE INTERREGNUM.

THE week's suspension of public business, during which Parliament and the country have waited her Majesty's return from Balmoral, has served to disclose to us some rather curious phases of party feeling. The organs of the faction of the Cave have employed the interval in trying to depreciate the significance of last week's victory—of that victory over which they raised such a frenzied shout of joy. The question decided against Ministers was one of minor importance—the integrity of the Reform Bill still remained unimpaired—the vital principle of the Ministerial measure had not even been assailed—the figure at which the borough franchise should be fixed might easily have been adapted to Lord Dunkellin's amendment—there was no imaginable cause for a resignation, but good reasons against it—and as to a dissolution, the thought could only be born of madness. In conformity with this view of the case, a great deal of disinterested advice has been gratuitously tendered to the Government. They have been oracularly forewarned that an appeal to the constituencies just now would be sure to place Reform in a minority—that the foredoomed boroughs would paralyse the force, moderate as it is, of popular opinion, and that the sole hope of amending the representative system centres in the present House of Commons. What has the House done, it has been asked, that its career of existence should be suddenly cut short by a penal doom? Every seat on the average costs its occupant, it has been alleged, 3,000*l.*—why should the legislative body, which spent 2,000,000*l.* in installing itself scarcely a year ago, be fined to the tune of 2,000,000*l.* more over a paltry difference between rating and rental? The vote at which offence was taken never meant, never was intended to mean, "no confidence" in the Administration. The House, it was given out, was ready to say so, and to declare its non-hostility to the cause of Reform. What more could the Government desire? Let them return to their posts, sadder but wiser for their self-inflicted troubles! Let them wind up the business of the Session, and employ the recess in framing a more complete measure! And then, we suppose, if nothing occur in the interval to engross public feeling, and awaken public anxiety, let their revised measure be pulled to pieces as the original one has been, and the Russell-Gladstone Administration close its career in irretrievable humiliation!

Thus ingeniously it has been attempted to shift the responsibility for the present interregnum from the combination of Adullamites and Tories to the victims of it. It was not very likely that Ministers should give heed to counsels coming from such a suspicious quarter. They knew—none better than Mr. Gladstone—the dominant spirit and the ill-concealed motives of the majority which raved over his defeat on Monday se'nnight. From first to last, their measure has been obstructed by specious amendments, moved by false Liberals and supported by Tories. The motion of Monday was but one of a long series of the same kind, some of which had been disposed of, many of which remained to be encountered. Concession did nothing to diminish hostility. Defeat or victory altered in no respect the demeanour of the foes to the measure. To destroy it by vexatious delays, and with it to destroy Mr. Gladstone's political supremacy, was the object which, in all the proceedings of the Opposition, pierced its way through the specious pretences by which it was sought to veil it. Forbearance is one of the qualifications requisite in a

leader of the House of Commons; but forbearance carried beyond certain limits degenerates into servility. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues wisely judged that, by accepting the decision of the House of Commons on Lord Dunkellin's amendment, those limits would be passed. How could he, who had witnessed the scene which followed the declaration of the division, affect to be unconscious of its meaning? To have retained office in the face of that yelling majority, on the pretext that the vote carried against him was not, in a technical sense, a vote of "no confidence," would have exhibited a want of dignity, a total lack of self-respect, which the enemies of Reform would have gibbeted with some justice and with no mercy. Not Ministers, but they who, by factious and secret coalitions, impeded the policy on which the former had staked their official honour, felt the necessity of revising their position when it was known that Government had resigned.

We are happy in being able to announce that Ministers have sustained unspotted their own high character. No threats, no coaxing, have availed to make them "keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope." They have done what they were pledged to do. They have definitively resigned their places. If her Majesty's earnest wishes could have influenced them where their honour was involved, they would still hold in their hands the conduct of affairs. They felt themselves bound, however, in justice to the Queen and to the country, to vindicate the sincerity of British statesmanship. The termination of the crisis, unquestionably, is of a graver character than the public had been led to hope. The result inspires us with profound regret. Our foreign relations demand the most delicate and skilful handling, and the leanings of the Tory chiefs are notoriously such as may well awaken apprehension. There will be disappointment and something more throughout the country. Better, however, face the temporary inconvenience, than that the reputation of our best public men for honesty and disinterestedness should be ineffaceably sullied. Want of principle has been far too common of late years in the high places of authority to admit of our desiring one more illustration of it. Since the Cabinet—or at any rate a majority of them—shrunk from advising her Majesty to dissolve—since the voices of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone in favour of that course were overruled—it is better that the Tories should govern for awhile on sufferance, than that the great body of earnest Reformers should be justified in exclaiming, "*musquam iusta fides.*" They may still look up to their leaders with admiring confidence. They have lost nothing but that which they will be certain to recover with interest before long. Clouds have gathered about their path, but the ground is firm beneath them and plain before them. They will still continue to advance, though their progress will be less visible than before.

Looking at the statements made by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament last evening, the country, we believe, will arrive at the resolution that the late Government were guided in their course with regard to Reform by unselfish, dispassionate, reasonable, patriotic considerations, and that the opposition by which they were at last overthrown was of a character, not wholly unprecedented, perhaps, but little likely to commend itself on retrospection. The House of Commons, however, has chosen its course. It refuses—for its conduct amounts to this—to broaden the foundations upon which it rests—refuses to do so, although the first sighing of an approaching hurricane on the Continent, audible for some time past, has been succeeded by a concussion of elements such as indicate pretty clearly what the violence of the commotion is likely to be. Upon it, therefore, be the responsibility of what may ensue. For the present, Liberal Government, rendered impossible by the selfish factiousness of a few who professed to support it, is bowed out of the representative assembly to make way for one that is Conservative. Whether the people of the United Kingdom will accept the change is another question. Time—and no long time either—will show.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

ITALIAN independence has received its second baptism of blood. It was but Wednesday last that Victor Emmanuel proclaimed war against Austria; within four days his troops were being stricken down under the ramparts of Verona, one of his sons lay wounded, and himself was obliged to recross the Mincio. It is a piteous spectacle to look upon even from afar. Those bloodstained plains or swamps, from which but seven years ago two almost panic-stricken Emperors turned their shuddering gaze to cobbles upon a peace, have again drunk deep of human blood—this time chiefly Italian. We again search the map for Solferino and Villafranca, but in vain we ransack modern history for any record of an army dashing against the stone walls of the Quadrilateral. The desperate enterprise from which a Napoleon shrank, a Victor

Emmanuel has attempted; and on the anniversary of the last battle of the last Italian war, the rice fields of Custoza, on the Venetian side of Solferino, were strewn with the mangled remains of one out of the three corps which the King of Italy and General della Marmora had led against the outer defences of the Austrian stronghold.

Of the actual military results of this sanguinary engagement we are hardly competent to speak. The Italian army was defeated but not routed. At the close of the day it had hardly yielded any ground; and on Monday withdrew leisurely across the Mincio to guard the roads to Milan against the advance of the victorious Austrians. The Archduke Albrecht himself does justice to the indomitable valour and pertinacity of his foe, and is not likely to hasten to secure such another victory. But Victor Emmanuel's army has been disabled, if not discouraged; and though two-thirds of his forces are still intact, the whole plan of the campaign has been deranged. The attempt to take the Quadrilateral by direct attack, or by isolating its several fortresses, cannot be renewed. What no veteran European general would be rash enough to propose, Italian enthusiasm has utterly failed to accomplish. Whether the King will now have to assume the defensive against the Archduke, or will be allowed time to devise new plans of attack, time will ere long reveal. An Austrian invasion of Lombardy is hardly practicable, in the face of Victor Emmanuel's still large army, with Cialdini's force of 60,000 men burning for the conflict, and Garibaldi and his multitudinous volunteers hovering in the Archduke's rear.

Regarded from other points of view the Battle of Custoza is not an unmixed evil. It may not have absolutely decided the fate of Venetia, but it has given a severe check to "the party of action" which has precipitated Italy into war. But for their incessant agitation, Italy might have quietly awaited the course of events, which would probably have brought about the deliverance of Venice by more pacific means. But the maintenance of ruinous armaments, far beyond the nation's strength, could only end in bankruptcy or war. Italy has chosen the latter alternative. If she had carried the Quadrilateral at the first onset, the revolutionary party would have been triumphant. Claims would have been made to more than Venetian territory, and in many a European State the blind advocates of democratic revolution would have been encouraged to raise their head, and the continent might once more have been convulsed from end to end. The defeat before Verona has effectually discouraged these wild aspirations. Italy has been sobered by a bitter lesson at the outset of the war, and will have to pursue her enterprise with a juster sense of the difficulties to be surmounted, a loftier spirit of self-sacrifice than she has yet exhibited, and the exercise of unflinching patience. It was the inconsiderate haste of the Italians to snatch a victory, perhaps more than the indiscretion of those who led their armies, which brought about the disaster at Custoza. We sincerely regret that they have gained their experience at so heavy a cost.

It is possible—we should rejoice to speak more confidently—that the loss of the first battle may eventually further the object of Italian aspirations. The national patriotism has been confirmed rather than slackened by this heavy reverse, and the Italian newspapers are unanimous in proclaiming the unshakable resolution of the country to make every sacrifice in prosecuting the war to the utmost, till the complete liberation of Venetia by the arms of Italy has been accomplished. Austria has to deal with a whole nation who will never give up their claim to a territory inhabited by their own kindred. In conflict with such a foe—with a people who have taken up the deliverance of Venetia from foreign rule as a national crusade—successes in the field secure no permanent triumph. Again and again will the struggle be renewed, and the resources of the Austrian empire will be exhausted in the attempt to retain a useless dependency. Before the outbreak of hostilities a great change had taken place in Austrian opinion, if not in the sentiments of the Kaiser. Having now shown his ability to repel a demand made sword in hand, and vindicated his legal rights, the Emperor of Austria may be disposed to listen to peaceful counsels, and to resign by pacific negotiation a possession which he has refused to yield to force. Considerations of prudence, if not of pride, would counsel such a step. In the war which has only commenced, Austria may yet suffer serious defeats not only in Germany but in Italy. If she cares less for the retention of a burdensome Italian province than her position as a German Power she may be disposed now, in the pauses of the mighty conflict, to take a step which would disarm Italy, and enable her to devote her undivided resources to the campaign in Germany.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

ACCORDING to the very general opinion of the commercial world, the Bank of England Directors will, at their next weekly meeting, lower the present usurious *minimum* rate of discount. This event

will mark a stage in the history of the great monetary panic of 1866. In 1847, the extreme *minimum* rate was 8 per cent., and lasted for four weeks. (Those were comparatively halcyon times when 8 per cent. was a *panic* rate; now it only indicates *high pressure*.) In 1857, the *minimum* rate was the same as at present, but it only paralysed the trade of the country for six weeks, and we had the United States to keep us in countenance. On the present occasion, the usurious *minimum* rate will have lasted on Thursday for *seven* weeks, and we have had neither France nor the United States for partners in our sufferings.

The way in which the United States have weathered this crisis is, to the British bullionists, the most surprising phenomenon of all. American commerce has been subjected to a "drain of bullion" (those words of horror!), which, when compared with the relatively small amount of gold coin and bullion in the country, is (for it has not yet stopped) a more powerful one than Britain or France, with their larger stocks of the precious metal, have ever experienced. Out of a stock, probably not exceeding the amount which the Bank of France holds in its vaults, say 25,000,000*l.*, the United States have already exported, in the space of five weeks, about 7,000,000*l.*, or more than a fourth of their estimated aggregate, and this without evincing the slightest symptom of such mild maladies as "pressure" or "tightness." The password of the New York Money Market has never varied from "Money abundant," or some nearly equivalent expression.

The price of the commodity gold in the bullion market has risen in New York from a premium of 28 per cent., at which it stood in the middle of May, to 58 premium, to which point it had risen at the date of our last advices, and there is nothing to prevent it rising to 100 per cent. premium as compared with paper money, if Europe will insist on having the metal at *any price*, however extravagant. A drain of bullion has lost all its terrors to the American mind.

To get at the secret of this contrast between Britain and America would be worth, to us, the cost of several panics and periods of prostration. The Americans are blessed with a currency which is *not liable to be exported*, which is not fugitive or cosmopolitan, or likely "to make the tour of the world" as the English sovereign or the French twenty-franc piece is. The United States have a *dirt-cheap*, popular, and strictly national currency, and signed their declaration of independence of that aristocrat of metals, gold, in the winter of 1860-1. British gold currency is the reverse of the greenback. It is something to be proud of in itself, but like many other things which minister to our vanity, it is the cause of infinite suffering to those who cherish it.

France also reads our great financiers a lesson, though, as we think, a less instructive one than that furnished by the example of the United States. The *maximum* rate of discount in Paris during the whole period of the English crisis has been 4 per cent. This phenomenon has puzzled English financiers not a little, and the opponents of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 have made use of this fact as a weapon against that Act, inasmuch as the business of the Bank of France is conducted on the same principles as those which governed the directors of the Bank of England between the era of the resumption of cash payments and the year 1844. Our moderate and empirical currency reformers have been lavish in their encomiums on the managers of the Bank of France, and have hastened to contrast their patriotic conduct with that of the directors of the Bank of England, who have so contrived as to make the greatest possible amount of profit for the stockholders out of the privilege granted to them by the Government letter of May 11. The directors of the Bank of France must smile if these encomiums meet their eye. French and English nature is not so different that a French Bank director is prone to act as a Peabody, and an English Bank director as a Shylock. The directors of the Bank of France would be glad to have an opportunity of raising their rates to 8 per cent., and to maintain their rates at a certain parallelism with those of the Bank of England, as was the rule with them until recently. The real explanation of the present cheapness of money in France is, the *will*, the *fiat*, of the French Government. The Commission appointed by the French Government to investigate and report upon French banking, finance, and currency, took evidence which has convinced the French Government of the high political expediency of maintaining a low rate of discount, and of the vast social benefits resulting therefrom. In return for the banking monopoly granted to the Bank of France and its branches, the French Government expects the Bank of France to lend money at *not more than* 4 per cent. per annum, and holds in *terrorem* over them the penalty of abolishing their monopoly and the granting of free trade in banking if they disregard this potent wish.

Another point brought out by the present complication is that a usurious rate of discount, efficacious as that weapon is to paralyse the commerce of the nation, is far from efficacious when used for the supposed legitimate purpose of arresting

an outflow of bullion. The greater part of the bullion which has arrived at Liverpool from the United States has forthwith found its way, not to the Bank of England, but to the Bank of France, where, as we have said, a low rate of discount prevails. The amount of bullion and coin hoarded in the Bank of France is absolutely unparalleled in the history of banking. This fact seems to prove that the balance of trade as between France on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other, is largely and steadily in favour of France.

Will our great financiers profit by the lessons thus taught them? They have shown no signs of repentance and humility of mind. Mr. Gladstone seems to regard a monetary crisis in much the same light as Catherine II. regarded the Moscow plague of 1770—namely, as a thing not to be recognised by loyal subjects in a reign which ought to be an unbroken record of triumphs and glory. All those who bow down before the meridian brilliancy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's sun manifest their loyalty by keeping silent. It is a sign of contumacy to seek to investigate the causes and to provide remedies against these periodical crises, which some men would fain persuade others to look upon as "visitations of Providence."

In conclusion, we must protest against the calumnious pessimism of the bullionists, who seek to throw the blame for the present catastrophes upon "over-speculation" and "over-trading." The commerce of the country has been submitted to a cruel test, and it has been found to be marvellously sound at the core. The proportion of *solvent* houses which have suspended payments because they could not obtain an adequate amount of Bank of England notes at a given moment was never so large. The nation has as much reason to be proud of the house of Peto and Betts in suspension as when in the full tide of success. What it has to blush for is the currency system which brings "captains of industry" like them, and banks like the Agra and Masterman's, to the ground.

SETTING TO RIGHTS.

If any new definition of the human species were wanted, a good deal might be said to prove that the characteristic instinct of man is the instinct of setting to rights. Perhaps, to be very exact, the faculty should be described as developed in its highest perfection in one sex only. There is no "setting to rights" so enthusiastic or so energetic, for example, as a "spring cleaning" or the making ready for a wedding. What sovereign was ever exercised so continually in setting her courtiers to rights than Queen Elizabeth, or used means more diversified, from the block to a box on the ear? In kings, however, as well as queens, and in husbands, as well as wives, the propensity exists. We are born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards, and to give ourselves trouble also. It is far less difficult to give ourselves trouble, also for children to keep their hands from picking and stealing, than for us grown-up children to let well alone, and acquire the very non-natural art of non-interference. The lower creatures partake with us, to some extent, in this "setting to rights" instinct, but it is only we who practise the thing for the love of it. The rooks and the swallows were loudly proclaiming, not long ago, in ways suitable to their respective ideas of elocution, that they were engaged in setting their nests to rights, but they have proved by this time how sincerely they intended to lay eggs, and bring up a family. Inasmuch, as there is a great deal to set to rights in her own hive, even the busy bee is not, strictly speaking, a busybody. Spiders, when they are placed in difficulties, set themselves to rights by eating their own web, and a lobster will even go the extreme length of casting off one or two of his claws. But, besides the fact that these ingenious animals make a point of attending to their own business first, their measures are adopted only in some real emergency, and to gain some obvious and practical end. It is reserved for members of the human family alone to undertake the trouble of demolishing, in learned treatises, errors which nobody entertains, and of furnishing and keeping swept and dusted rooms which will never by any chance be used, and of spending millions of money on that very costly and imperfect machinery for "setting the world to rights" enormous standing armies.

"Setting to rights" touches equally the glory and shame of humanity. Man is a reforming animal as well as a furnishing and a fighting one. There is not a particle of officiousness or pugnacity in the world, but may be considered as the inversion of something better, nay, very often as so much invaluable capability misapplied. "It is well to be zealously affected in a good thing," even though it be so small a thing as "to move a stone or lift a briar" out of some poor stumbling traveller's way. Like every other

deeply-rooted instinct of our nature that of "setting to rights" may find always scope and verge enough if it will but know its place. We remember once meeting with a curious old Highland guide-book, in which certain former inhabitants of the district were described as having been "men of incoherent transactions." There are still plenty of "incoherent transactions" to be extricated from their state of chaos—people who are weakhearted to strengthen, people who are down to be raised up and set on their feet, an infinite amount of misery and muddle to be set to rights, if you only take care not to begin at the wrong end, or to go about your work in the wrong way. Which is the greater blunder? To busy ourselves in setting some dear brother's eye to rights when there are both mores and beams in our own? or to follow the very easy rule that what is crooked cannot be made straight, and that things which are wrong must be left to come right of themselves? Which is the more deplorable waste of life—to devote our leisure time to readjusting our tables and chairs, or our bonnets, or the reputation of our neighbours, when there are so many woes in this world to soothe and to heal—so many inducements to the culture which "graces life and lightens toil"? or to fail to hit any useful mark because we are so engrossed with our own admirable manner of shooting—as, for example, in speeches (as Mr. Coleridge said the other night of Mr. Lowe's) "so carefully composed, and so skilfully delivered, and so delightful to listen to, but which as arguments against the Bill before the House, have really no relevancy or force whatever?"

Perhaps there is no spectacle on the whole more melancholy than that of a fine intellect deluding itself into the belief that, to hinder human well-being is to help, and, that to put itself in the wrong, is the way to set other people right. Yet such a spectacle almost every page of human history contains. Happily you find for the most part on the same page, brighter and more honourable records. No age has been quite destitute of men who discerned and did much to bring nearer, elements of a better future; seeing these things afar off, and being persuaded of of them, they were willing to live, opposed by all men, or a wonder to many, and as strangers and pilgrims on the earth. The misfortune is, that even the best men so often see only one side of truth, and that expedients which appeared to set everything to rights at the time, turned out themselves to have prepared the way for gigantic evils. Even the work done by the honest reformers of one age has often to be undone, with labour and sorrow, by men of their own spirit long afterwards, as a mistake in setting a bone has more than once made it necessary to break the bone over again if the limb was ever to regain its perfect use and vigour. Some of the very memorable instances of this only half satisfactory "setting to rights" in religion and in politics are curiously illustrated by the more authentic likenesses in the Historical Portrait Gallery, now open to the public at Kensington. You are not carried back far enough, of course, to see any of the representatives of the early Latin Church,—combining with its real and mighty services to civilisation, burdens which were by-and-bye to be intolerable to the conscience and the reason; nor of early feudalism,—better than the anarchy which it replaced, but providing, as Guizot has said, between the lord and the cultivator of his lands, "no right, no guarantees, no society." But the tribulation and anguish which in many different ways were tasted or drained to the dregs, when the consequences of these institutions came eventually to be faced and set to rights—these are brought vividly to mind as you look on the portraits of men like Sir Thomas More, and Bishop Fisher, and Falkland, and Eliot, and Pym. Constituting almost a separate class by itself is the portrait of Philip the Second of Spain, a man who, if any vestige of sincerity had remained in him, would have been sincerely convinced that to set Christendom to rights was his express and Divine vocation. With its wizened air of unutterable meanness and cunning, this picture is like an additional beam of light thrown on the foul and sometimes childish machinations laid bare by Mr. Motley and Mr. Froude. As you gaze in a face so plainly and strongly indicative of the mind and character within, you are half irritated and half appalled as you try to conceive of the incalculable misery which that one despicable but stubborn creature inflicted without relenting on hundreds of thousands of his subjects. How they consented to continue the subjects of such an abortion so long would be wholly unintelligible but for those bitter fruits of misgovernment and misorganisation in the past. But for their blind adherence to traditional bigotry and prescriptions in which they had themselves been effectually trained, men infinitely superior to himself would never have been the submissive tools of a king whose understanding was, in

the first place, naturally crooked and defective, and, secondly, itself eaten up with insufferable despotism and pride.

But we have no wish at present to forget that experiments in "setting to rights" have a comic as well as a tragic side. Shakespeare gives us both in great abundance. We have Justice Shallow's method, and Bottom the Weaver's. We have a Portia untying hard knots by her womanly quickness of invention and almost more than woman's eloquence and wit; and an Isabella solving and setting to rights as difficult a problem, in a way less intellectually brilliant, and with more of the austere dignity of a pure and undivided soul. "The Taming of the Shrew," is an instance (we wish our lady readers to understand, so exceptional as to go for nothing practically) of the kind of disposition and temper which are all the sooner set to rights by a little of the discipline of fear and humiliation, or at all events by learning to understand perfectly well who is to be master. In "The Tempest," again, whether the banished Duke's rigour to his subjects there be or be not a reaction (as Gervinus suggests) against his too easy holding of the reins in his days of power, everything is set to rights with a true poetic justice, and with fitting poetic accompaniments, and the very thoughts and language of the great poet himself seem to

"Suffer a sea-change,
Into something rich and strange."

As to a greater work than any of these, though certainly not more delightful than the last, we may very well believe that it contains a wealth of thought quite incapable of being generalised under any one leading idea, and at the same time agree with those who find the keynote of Hamlet's own conduct in his feeling unequal to tasks either too arduous or too uncongenial:—

The world is out of joint. Oh, cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!

To come back from historical and imaginative ground to the dear old prose of every day—the real triumphs of the science and art of "setting to rights" are those which are won silently in keeping sweet home from degenerating into dusty home, or home out of elbows, or home at sixes and sevens generally. It is part of the very excellence of the effect, that we have so little opportunity of appreciating the cause. We see our pictures and books after they are dusted, and our stockings after they are darned, and our dinners after they are cooked, but not the innumerable worries and fatigues involved in the setting of all these little matters to rights. But what if they were not set to rights? When her Majesty went down to the camp a few weeks since to present her 89th Regiment with a new pair of colours, the old pair were first of all paraded—weather-beaten and shot-riddled and torn—should we value our mercies more, if we were to try and keep house ourselves for a week or so, and see every domestic operation paraded on the inside, as well as on the outside, or the finished side?—the joints and groceries unassorted, and the beds unmade, and the traces of yesterday's use effaced from not a single room in the house? Possibly, we do catch a stray glimpse of such mysteries at extraordinary and rare intervals, and "though painful at present," such an experience must undoubtedly be for our good. It has been said of the form of Government in two countries of Europe respectively, that the one is a despotism tempered by epigrams, and the other a despotism tempered by assassination. The Government we prefer—we are none the less loyal as British subjects for believing that there is no place like home—is a despotism of affection and comfort and peace, tempered by occasional washing-days and sweeps.

Correspondence.

LEGALISED SCHISM II. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I think it will be interesting to your readers to hear that the cause of Dissent has gained a distinguished convert—no less a personage than the Right Rev. the Bishop of London. May I therefore ask for space in your columns in order to set forth the Dissenting proclivities of that prelate, as shown in a circumstance which has lately occurred in the English Church at Dresden?

The facts of the case are these:—For some time an English Episcopal Church has existed at Dresden, the clergyman being duly licensed by the Bishop of London. The present clergyman is the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, M.A., the author of several works on Hebrew Criticism, &c., &c.—a man not more admired by the literati of England and Germany for his scholarly attainments, than he is beloved by the greater portion of his congregation for his attention to the duties of his church.

But unfortunately, besides being a Churchman and a scholar, he is also undesirably earnest and recklessly liberal. The evidence of these qualities was too plain to be any longer winked at, and so the spirit of Dissent

arose. A part of Mr. W.'s congregation—which though numerically small was financially large—became discontented, and a protest against such earnestness and liberality was formally made against the clergyman. Of course it was not desirable to publicly make this the ground of complaint, owing to the deplorable partiality with which some people regard any manifestation of Christian zeal in a clergyman of the Church, and so the charge was prudently disguised in the following way:—It was complained (1) that Mr. W. had, on two separate occasions, announced from the Communion table his intention to hold prayer-meetings during the week, and on one occasion had been so bold as to fix a notice of the same on the door of the church; (2) that he did not bow at the mention of the name of Jesus in the Creeds, and had even publicly, in a sermon, adopted the opinion of Dean Alford and others that the words, *ἵνα ἐν τῷ δόγματι ἴπσοῦ πᾶν γένος κἀνθρώπων κ.τ.λ.* in Phil. ii. 10., will not bear the translation of the E. V.; (3) that he had preached against the observance of Lent, &c., that though holding the usual Lent services, like an orthodox divine, he had objected to the High-Church method of observance; and (4) that he had so far noticed the presence of Americans in his church as to introduce a prayer for President Johnson between the prayers for the Queen and that for the King of Saxony.

These charges, be it remembered, were embodied in a correspondence between the clergyman and the "Dissenters," and were laid before the Bishop of London. Finding that a mere protest against the Church of England, as by law established in Dresden, was of no avail, the "Dissenters," following the example of their English brethren in 1662, turned schismatics, application was made to the Episcopal father, a new clergyman was licensed, and a Dissenting chapel established under the sanction of this prelate.

It is but fair to add that the insufficient accommodation of the Dresden church was the ground on which the application was publicly made—but the certificated statement sent by Mr. Wright, at the request of the Bishop, stating that 160 sittings remained unlet, and that all the Dissenters had sittings in the best part of the church, made this ground untenable, the Bishop was consequently obliged to fall back on the correspondence above referred to.

Now, Sir, if the dissensions and schisms of our free Congregational churches, though discountenanced by our leaders, be a cause of reproach to us, what must we think of legalised schism in that haven of peace and quiet, the Church of England?

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A. H. B.

Berlin, June 16, 1866.

THE JAMAICA REPORT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Several months ago you were good enough to insert for me a copy of a letter I had written to Earl Russell and Mr. Cardwell on the State of affairs in Jamaica. Since that time Royal Commissioners have been out and returned, and their report, with a mass of evidence, has just been published.

I hope some able hand will take the trouble to furnish your readers with an abstract of the evidence well worth the most attentive consideration. I have been very much struck with a fact deposed to in his evidence by Mr. Richard Hill, whom I first met at a county meeting in Surrey, and often afterwards as a stipendiary justice in Jamaica. I both found and left him there in that capacity. The important fact, supplied by his evidence is, that, while the chief complaint against the negro population, and for which many hundreds of them have been killed or flogged, and a thousand houses burnt down, is, that they have sought by violence to get the power of cultivating lands without paying rent for the same, nothing has been said or done with regard to those persons who have wilfully and fraudulently withheld payment both of quit-rents and land-tax to a very large extent, thus throwing the taxes on the poor people whom they accuse of doing that on a small scale which they did on a large one. I do not see a word of censure of these wholesale wrongdoers in the Report of the Commissioners.

If the Government mean, as I believe, to do justice, they will, along with their new governor, colonial secretary, stipendiary magistrates, and schoolmasters, send out an effective crown surveyor and commissioner of crown lands. It will then be found that means may be provided for defraying all the costs of justice and education by the honest application of the income arising from a just appropriation of the crown lands to such purposes without increased taxation. I hope, too, that, from the funds thus arising, the injury done to the estate-owners, as well as cottagers, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, by the action of the local Government, will be compensated.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A RETIRED JAMAICA MAGISTRATE.

London, S.W., June 25, 1866.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the announcement in your advertising columns, of the examination of the above school, on Tuesday next, by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Kingsland. I hope many may be able to favour us with their company on the occasion, by which, they will be conferring as well, as I hope, reaping pleasure, and will be helping a most valuable and useful institution.

I may take this opportunity of stating, that at the last examination of the College of Preceptors, fourteen boys went up, and all passed satisfactorily. One obtained the first classical prize out of 900 candidates.

Allow me also to add that the account of the school is now kept at the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, and that any country cheques paid in—and such are greatly needed—should be forwarded there.

I am, yours truly,

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

Highgate, June 26, 1866.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As the letter of "Layman" in the Nonconformist of the 13th inst. seems as if intended to b

a reply to mine on "Christian Fellowship," will you favour me with the opportunity of showing that his remarks are somewhat wide of the question, if not irrelevant? And first, I would remind "Layman" that he was mistaken in supposing I was thinking more of the heavenly than the earthly state when I wrote my letter. It was rather of the meekness for heaven of which I was thinking, which meekness is to be attained here on earth, and without which it would be in vain to expect to be there. And I doubt not that many who are now enjoying the sweet rest and happiness of heaven can look back upon the meetings for Christian fellowship they enjoyed while on earth as not the least of those means of grace by which they were rendered "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." But "Layman" informs us that "the vast majority of the members of Christ's Church in this world have but scanty leisure from the absorbing duties of life." If he would have us infer from this that it is impossible for them under such circumstances to find time to attend meetings for Christian fellowship, the question necessarily arises how far such persons are the followers of Jesus, whom He has taught to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." Is not the primary object of such professors rather to buy and sell and get gain, and as regards attendance at such meetings as those referred to, do they not in effect say, "I pray thee, have me excused." But "Layman" tells us, "They have opportunities of united religious worship on Sunday and one evening in the week. Surely this is as much as could reasonably be expected, and if instead of advocating stated and additional meetings for mutual fellowship and admonition, they were to propose that the weekly lecture should be turned into a prayer-meeting, ministers would thus be spared the necessity of preparing an additional sermon." It seems to me that the meetings for united religious worship on Sunday and one evening in the week referred to by "Layman" do not supply the want of Christian fellowship such as St. Paul exhorts us to in the words, "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, and exhorting one another," &c. We go on Sunday and week-day evening to hear one man speak to us. It is all a one-sided affair; we have no opportunity of speaking to him, of disclosing our doubts, difficulties, temptations, wants, trials, to him, and receiving a word of counsel or sympathy. We may hear many sermons that would not meet our case or supply our need.

As regards prayer-meetings, I have not a word to say against them: they tend much to the edification of Christians, especially when conducted by men who have the spirit of prayer; but yet they do not meet the wants and are distinct from meetings for Christian fellowship or class meetings. Does "Layman" mean to say that three sermons a-week impose too severe labour upon a minister? I should be sorry to think so. Let him take up the autobiography of the late Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, and he will find that he preached about one thousand sermons before he was twenty-one years old. But he is mistaken if he thinks the presence of the minister is requisite at all meetings for Christian fellowship. The plan of the Wesleyans as regards class meetings seems a good one. A member of society, noted for his piety, wisdom, and Christian experience, is selected to act as leader of a class. It is he who meets the class week after week, and it is only once a quarter they are met by the minister, who comes to renew their quarterly tickets of membership. (But "Layman" refers in the way of eulogy to the following remark of Dr. Vaughan at Westminster Chapel, on the subject—"The best way for a Christian man to expand his Christian knowledge and to strengthen his spiritual life is to put forth his best efforts for the propagation of the truth, and for the bringing in of wanderers from the right path." And so say I too; and any one who advocates meetings for Christian fellowship would, I doubt not, endorse this opinion. And although Dr. Vaughan seems to have intended these remarks as opposed to the introduction of any thing like class-meetings amongst Congregationalists, yet when examined, there is nothing in them, at least as affecting the question. Having answered them in my former letter, I shall only add the words of the Saviour, "These ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone." Dr. Vaughan, "Layman," and every one who loves Christ and the souls for whom He died, must revert to the question, Are meetings for Christian fellowship Scriptural? In my former letter I quoted passages from the Old and New Testament proving that they were. "Layman" has not disproved or even referred to any of them. Let us aim at a more Scriptural Christianity, and there will then, I doubt not, be greater harmony in our views, not only on this but on any other religious question.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Blackrock, June 24, 1866.

THE MINISTRY AND THE COUNTRY.

Public meetings have been held in various parts of the country in support of the Government, and praying for a dissolution of Parliament. On Wednesday there was a meeting—the largest ever known in Derby—in the Market-place, which was entirely occupied by the working-classes of the town, who conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. A wagon was used for a platform. The mayor presided. The Rev. W. Griffith moved the adoption of a petition to the Queen, urging an appeal to the country, which was seconded by Mr. Parkinson. On Thursday, there was an overflowing meeting in the Temperance Hall, Leicestershire, the largest room in the town; the mayor in the chair. Reformers of all shades were present, and the assembly was addressed by the leading Reformers of the town and the borough members, Messrs. Taylor and Harris.

At Bradford, on the same evening, there was a meeting at the Mechanics' Institution. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by various local gentlemen, including Mr. Alfred Illingworth, Mr. Wm. Byles, Mr. Alderman Rawson, and Mr. John Cooke, of Bradford; and Mr. Jacob Bright, of Rochdale. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the warmest thanks of this meeting are hereby most respectfully tendered to Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers for their firm adherence to the measures of reform introduced by them to Parliament

and supported by the petitions of the people, and for their noble vindication of consistency and principle in the honourable course they have pursued.

2. That this meeting expresses the strong sense of its indignation at the indirect, unworthy, and factious means by which the Opposition has prevented the passing of the Reform Bill introduced by the Government, and also its deep regret at the loss of the benefits which the country expected from a measure which was not only wise and reasonable, but which would also have afforded a settlement of the Reform question for a considerable time to come.

A memorial to her Majesty was also adopted, in which she was highly urged "not to accept the resignation of Ministers, in whom the memorialists had entire confidence, but to authorise them to appeal to the country on the Reform Bill, by an immediate dissolution of Parliament." The petition was signed by the chairman, on behalf of the meeting, and ordered to be presented to the Queen by Earl Russell.

On Friday night there were large and enthusiastic gatherings for this purpose at Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, Darlington, and Nottingham, and the unanimous opinion expressed at each of them was, that the resignation of the Government should not be accepted, but that the decision of the country should be invited on the subject of reform by a dissolution of the House of Commons. A conference of reformers from various parts of England was held on Friday at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and the delegates generally concurred in the desirableness of urging her Majesty not to accept the resignation of the Government, but to dissolve Parliament. Memorials to the Queen, embodying this request, were adopted at each meeting, and Mr. George Wilson, who presided at the conference, announced that he had received communications from all parts of the country informing him of other meetings which it was intended to hold, the number of which far exceeded anything he could have expected. The evening meeting at the Free Trade Hall was so largely attended that a second was held in the Assembly-room.

On Saturday afternoon a town's meeting, convened by the Mayor (Mr. Edwin Yates) was held in the Town-hall at Birmingham. The large hall, which is capable of accommodating about 4,000 people, was filled in all parts. The mayor presided, and Mr. T. Lloyd, Mr. George Dawson, Judge Welford, and Archdeacon Sandford were among the speakers; the latter said—

He had been a cordial supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the vexatious tests he had been put to in his seat—the University of Oxford—which had shown itself behind the age in neglecting so great a man and so eminent a statesman. The franchise had been refused not by those who were the consistent and declared opponents of reform, but by men who obtained their political position under the banner of reform—(applause)—and this too at a time of commercial embarrassment, and at the outbreak of a war of which no man could prognosticate the extent or the consequences—at a time when above all others they required a strong administration, a concurrent legislature, and a united government—at a time when they ought to conciliate the masses, in whose loyalty and attachment he still had perfect confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Stuart Mill, M.P., attended a public meeting of the electors of Westminster in the Piccadilly Rooms, Mr. W. T. Maleson in the chair, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that the only question before them was whether or not the people of Westminster cared for reform:—

Who would be the men for whom her Majesty would send to form an administration if she accepted the resignation of her present advisers, of course they could not tell, but he could state what her Majesty ought to do, if she followed the old constitutional practice of sending for the leader of the victorious party, and that was to send for Mr. Lowe. (Laughter.) It was he who carried with him the triumphant majority the other night, for although he was the only man amongst the opponents of the present bill who in direct terms declared he was against all reform whatever, yet all who had heard, as he had done, the shouts of rejoicing which greeted every anti-popular sentiment to which Mr. Lowe gave utterance, would know that the whole of the sympathies of the Tory party were against any measure of reform, whatever it might be. He believed that there were only two opinions as to what might be the course the Conservatives would pursue if they were able to form a Ministry—first, whether they would propose a Reform Bill at all; and second, whether they would propose a Reform Bill which was not reform. They said that any bill on this subject must be a compromise. Well, the Liberal party made a compromise at the commencement of the session, and a very great compromise it was. They gave up the best part of the matter in dispute to the Tories, and now, after the Liberals had given up to them the better half, they cried halloo for the remainder. (Laughter.) The difference was split with them in the first instance, and now they wanted to split the other part. But it was worse even than that, and he was going to tell them something which they had all the means of knowing, but which few had paid much attention to, and a very significant and characteristic process it was. He would tell them what was proposed by one of the best of the Tory party. They all knew, perhaps, that a political party had heads and tails. The tails of the Liberal party sometimes thought that the heads were not quite so good as they should be, but the Tory heads were unquestionably a great deal better than the tails. One of the best of the Tory heads was Sir Stafford Northcote, a gentleman for whom every one ought to entertain a very sincere respect, because it was to him, in conjunction with Sir Charles Trevelyan, that they owed those competitive examinations by which Government appointments, instead of being given, as they used to be, to party connections for political purposes, were given to proved fitness tested by fair examination. Now, when a man agreed that all the spoils of office and all the booty of political life, which unprincipled politicians desired to appropriate for the interests and advancement of their party, should be given up not for the reward of political subservience, but to persons of whatever class or rank who could prove themselves qualified for public appointments, although

they might never have, perhaps, seen the face of a member of Parliament, nothing should persuade him that such a man was really a Tory, or wished to postpone the interests of the people in order that he might advance the prosperity of his own party. That was what he thought of Sir Stafford Northcote. Well, what did they put Sir Stafford Northcote up to do? They followed out their usual tactics in putting up their best men to do their shabbiest things. All present knew how much had been said about large numbers of working people being admitted to the franchise, and how solemnly Parliament had been warned that if they let in many more there might be a majority who would be induced to let in others, until at length the door was opened so wide that all were let in, and that then Heaven knew what would be the result. Now what did they think Sir Stafford Northcote proposed? If a working man could occupy a 10l. house it must in most cases be by letting some part of it; but Sir Stafford Northcote proposed to disfranchise all such persons, unless they were able to show that, after deducting all they received from letting, they paid 10l. or 7l., or whatever other sum might be agreed upon, to their landlord. Probably he would have spared those who were at present on the register, but he would not consent that any one hereafter should be on the register who did not pay to his landlord that 10l. or 7l., or other sum. That was a condition which very few working men could fulfil; and if that proposition came from one of the best, most honest, and most Liberal members of the Conservative party, what might they expect from the others? (Hear, hear.) Now, as to the foreign policy of the Tories, he wished all those present could have listened as he had done to the five hours of solemn abuse of the Italians in which the Tories had indulged when the Reform Bill should have been brought under discussion. Liberals, panting to help and defend the noble Italians against the calumnies heaped upon them, were restrained from entering upon the discussion lest they should have delayed the bill on which the hearts of Reformers were set. But now came the question of the present Government. All knew the noble manner in which they had held up the banner of the people through the late stormy session. Their political enemies had been taunting them and insulting them day after day, saying that here was a Government which started with a clear majority of seventy, and had converted it into a minority of eleven. Well, so they had, and why had they done it? There was a majority of seventy pledged to support a Liberal Government, and who would have supported them if they had followed out Lord Palmerston's policy of doing nothing, and glossing it off as an excellent joke. The Government might have had a seven years' undisturbed lease of power if they had adopted a similar course—that is, if they had determined on doing nothing in the way of Reform. But they had chosen to resign office, to receive baiting, taunts, and insults, directed against them all, but more particularly against Mr. Gladstone, the greatest Parliamentary leader which the country had had in the present century, or, perhaps, since the time of the Stuarts. Whatever the speculation might have been, it had been defeated—the hopes of the opponents of the Government had not been fulfilled. (Cheers.) It would appear to him that the most natural thing that his constituents might not like to incur the great expense of an election twice in the twelve months. (Yes, yes.) It was very natural that they should not wish it, and he should not have the face to ask it for himself. If they thought they could fight this battle more advantageously with any other candidate than himself—any candidate who would bear the expenses that must necessarily be incurred, or part of them—he trusted that no consideration for himself would induce them to refrain from taking that course. They had, above all things, to consider how they could carry this bill and support the Government, and he most sincerely hoped that no other consideration would induce them to allow that object to be interfered with. (Loud cheers.)

There was a working-class meeting held in St. Martin's Hall on Saturday night, called by the Reform League, Mr. Edmond Beales, the president of that association, presiding. The following resolutions were cordially adopted:—

That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the honourable, firm, and highly constitutional conduct of Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, in resigning office rather than submit to have their patriotic endeavour to amend the defective representation of the people mangled and defeated by a Parliament interested in maintaining the present unconstitutionally restrictive franchise, and perpetuating its abuses.

That this meeting at the same time desires to express its deep indignation at the virulent opposition offered in Parliament to the moderate measure of reform introduced by the Government; and more especially its disgust at the contrivances to defeat the bill on the part of professing Liberals, in dishonest violation of the pledges upon the faith of which they were elected; and it earnestly urges the several constituencies who have been thus betrayed to clear themselves from the shame of again choosing such men for their representatives.

That a petition to the Queen, praying her not to accept the resignation of Ministers, and, moreover, to dissolve Parliament, so as to take the sense of the country on the subject of the proposed reform, be adopted by the meeting, and signed on its behalf by the chairman.

These resolutions were chiefly spoken to by working men, but Mr. Montagu Chambers, M.P., and Mr. Henry Vincent were among the speakers.

Similar meetings have been held at Birstal, Ipswich, Stockport, Colchester, Oxford, Worcester, and Walsal (where the conduct of the county members, Messrs. Foley and W. O. Forster, in voting with the majority against the Government, was reprobated in strong terms, and an intention expressed to endeavour to replace them by more consistent Liberals at the next general election), Exeter, Preston (where strenuous efforts are to be made to return Liberals if another election should ensue), Cambridge (open-air), Wolverhampton (open-air), Middlesbrough, Cheltenham, and Norwich.

The Liberal electors of East Kent have extensively signed a resolution to Sir Edward Dering, who voted against the Government in the late division, expressing their "extreme regret" at his conduct, and asking him to meet them to explain his vote, which increased the difficulty and embarrassment of the Government. Sir Edward, in reply, says that he voted in pure singleness of purpose on Lord Dunkellin's motion,

and appeals to his other votes on the Reform Bill as a proof that his constituents will ever find him at his post, ready and willing to advocate those Liberal principles which form the basis of our political connection, and to act in concert with those who are prepared to carry out that vigorous and enlightened policy which the people of this country have stamped with their approval.

According to the *Newcastle Chronicle* a number of influential Liberals in South Northumberland are determined to have done with Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., and start a more trustworthy man.

Lord Richard Grosvenor's constituents in Flintshire talk of bringing out Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., brother-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, in opposition to him at the next election.

On Friday night there was a crowded meeting at Horns Tavern, Lambeth. Mr. Hughes, M.P., occupied the chair. Mr. Doulton, the other member for the borough, however, did not show. The proceedings were of a thoroughly unanimous character, and resolutions were passed strongly urging a dissolution of Parliament rather than a resignation of Ministers. In the course of his speech, Mr. Hughes indignantly repudiated the allegation that the Liberal majority had been lost through Mr. Gladstone's imperiousness.

I ask you to look this matter fairly in the face. Is it a proof of imperiousness that Mr. Gladstone has given up to the Opposition every point except those which he deemed absolutely material? Is that the conduct of a haughty and intolerant man who tries to put down honest opposition? Never was there a baser calumny uttered against a great man. (Cheers.) My admiration for that noble man has been growing all through the session, when I saw how earnestly he battled to keep the promise he had made. Give me the leader who acts as if he had a work to accomplish, as if a woe was on him if he did not accomplish it. (Cheers.) It is a disgrace to the House of Commons that they don't know a great man when they see him. (Continued cheering.) All this session they have been like a pack of hounds let loose on the leader of the House of Commons. It has been said also that the Ministry itself was not united. This assertion has been made, although man after man stood up and proclaimed himself the warm supporter of the measure. But there was one man, the head of my own profession, one of the greatest men in the Ministry—and those who said that the Ministry were divided asked, "But what does the Attorney-General think about Reform?" What did he do?—that man came forward the other night and deliberately stated that, in his opinion, the time had come for household suffrage. (Cheers.) As to the conduct of the Opposition during this contest, I must say a few words. I know very well what a fair fight is. I was taught at school to fight fair, to fall light; if I got a licking to take it like a man, and to hold my tongue when I got my bellyfull. (Laughter.) Well, I don't think that the Opposition fought a fair fight. They have been cruel to Mr. Gladstone and unfair to many men on our side. I don't blame them for accepting the aid of the deserters, but I don't think that they fought fairly. (Cheers.) But these are not the men of whom I have a right to complain. The real persons of whom I have a right to complain are the men on our side. (A voice: "Doulton and Co.") It is all very well to fight against an open foe; you can meet him fairly face to face; but it is very hard to fight when the second, on whose knees you are about to rest, has a great prong on it to stick through you. This is the way we have been treated, and then the persons by whose aid the Government has been defeated, turn round and say that they never meant to defeat the Government; that the question of rental and rating was not of any particular importance. If it was not, why did they rally in full force to defeat the Government? (Cheers.)

There was a monster Reform meeting in Paradise-square, Sheffield, on Monday, at which, it is said, eight thousand persons were present. Resolutions expressing confidence in the Ministry and in favour of the Reform Bill, and of a dissolution of Parliament if needful, were enthusiastically carried.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

THE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

On behalf of Italy, General Cialdini declared war against Austria on Wednesday. This declaration of war was dated from the head-quarters of the army at Cremona, and addressed to Archduke Albert, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. It stated that war would commence within three days, unless the Archduke declined to accept the delay, which has been the case.

King Victor Emmanuel at the same time issued his manifesto to the Italian people, wherein he put his case thus to the general apprehension:—

Seven years have already passed since Austria attacked my States, because I had supported the common cause of the country in the Councils of Europe. I took up the sword to defend my throne, the liberty of my people, the honour of the Italian name, and to fight for the right of the nation. Victory was in favour of good right. The valour of the army, the aid of the volunteers, the concord and wisdom of the people, and the assistance of a magnanimous ally, gained the almost complete independence and liberty of Italy. Supreme reasons we were obliged to respect prevented us from at that time accomplishing that just and glorious enterprise. One of the noblest provinces of Italy, united by the desires of the population to my Crown, and which its heroic resistance and continual protest against foreign dominion rendered especially dear and sacred to us, remained in the hands of Austria. Though sorrowful at heart, I abstained from troubling Europe, which desired peace.

My Government occupied itself with improving the work of interior organisation, with opening sources of

public prosperity, and with fortifying the country by land and by sea, awaiting a favourable opportunity to accomplish the independence of Venetia. Although waiting was not without danger, nevertheless we understood how to keep shut within our hearts—I, my feelings as an Italian and a King, and my people its just impatience. I preserved intact the right of the nation and the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament in order that Europe might understand what was due to Italy.

Austria, suddenly reinforcing her troops upon our frontier, and provoking us by her hostile and threatening attitude, has come to disturb the pacific task of the reorganisation of the kingdom. I have replied by again taking up arms, and you have afforded the world the grand sight of hastening with promptitude and enthusiasm into the army and to enlist among the volunteers.

Nevertheless, when friendly Powers endeavoured to settle the difficulties by a Congress, I gave a last pledge of my feelings to Europe, and hastened to accept the proposal. Austria again refused, this time rejecting negotiations and all argument, affording thus a fresh proof that if she confides in her strength she does not rely equally upon the goodness of her cause and of her right. You also, Italians, may trust in your strength, looking with pride upon your valiant army and strong navy, but you may rely still more firmly upon the sacredness of your right, the triumph of which is henceforth infallible. We are supported by the judgment of public opinion and by the sympathy of Europe, which knows that Italy, independent and secure in her territory, will become a guarantee for peace and order.

Italians! I hand over the government of the State to the prince of Carignan, and again take up the eagles of Goito and Pastrengo, of Palestro and San Martino. I feel that I shall accomplish the vows made at the tomb of my high-minded father. I wish to be once more the first soldier of Italian independence.

On Thursday, at five o'clock in the morning, the King left Florence for the camp. The city was decorated with flags, the people filled the streets with rejoicing, and the town authorities, with deputations from both Houses of the Legislature, were at the railway station, to see the King off to the army. The Prince de Carignan, his appointed civil deputy, had arrived the night before, and been most cordially received.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE MINCIO.—DEFEAT OF THE ITALIANS.

On Saturday the Italian army crossed the Mincio without meeting with any resistance from the Austrians.

A battle then ensued. An Austrian telegram, dated from Verona on Saturday night, says:—"At two this afternoon the Austrian Pulz Brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge. The Italians advancing upon both banks of the Mincio, towards Peschiera, were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold." A later telegram from the same place, on Sunday afternoon, says:—"A great battle has been in progress since the morning between the Italians and Austrians. Both wings of the Italian army have already been repulsed. The battle still continues."

The following is a telegram from the Italian headquarters, dated Sunday evening:—"A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The first army corps, which was intended to occupy positions between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack. The second and third army corps were unable to deliver the first corps from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force. The two latter corps are almost intact."

A telegram from Brescia of Monday is as follows:—"The first Italian army corps attacked the Austrian position near Peschiera yesterday. The Ceraie division suffered very heavy losses. General Ceraie was wounded. The engagement was prolonged, and the definitive result not unfavourable, the Italian corps having maintained their positions. Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded, and has arrived at Brescia."

The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following despatch to the Emperor:—"The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked to-day (Sunday) by the forces under the command of King Victor Emmanuel. Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at five p.m. Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valour and endurance. The King employed in the attack the third corps of the army of the Mincio and the reserve. Prince Amadeus, and many generals, were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire."

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated Monday morning:—"The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition, and in excellent spirits." The battle of Sunday is called by the Archduke the Battle of Custozza.

The Austrians took many guns and 2,000 prisoners. The Italians also took 600 prisoners, who have been sent to Milan. The army of the King suffered severely. General Villarey was killed. Prince Humbert behaved with the greatest heroism.

General Cialdini, with his army of 60,000 men, continues to occupy positions on the Po.

We have some news of the volunteers, if not of Garibaldi himself. It is announced that on Saturday an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, between the bridge of Caffaro and Lunderos. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded. The volunteers had no losses.

The Italian fleet left Tarento on the 23rd. Its destination is unknown.

PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF SAXONY, HANOVER, HESSE, &c.

As we stated last week, these several German States were occupied without opposition by Prussian troops. Great efforts are being made by General Hermuth, who is in command in Dresden, and has ordered the removal of Saxon arms from public buildings, to fortify that city, which is open at the south, by earthworks. Batteries are being erected in the Bruhl-terrace, and entrenchments made on the heights of Mollendorff. The Prussians have possession of all the internal railway communication and the strong position of Pirna. King John, with his army of 20,000, has joined the Austrians in Bohemia. It is said that he did not make a stand against the invaders, doubting the fidelity of his troops. It is called to mind also that King John and his Minister, Herr von Beust, have locked up for many years, with felons' chains on their wrists and ankles, a number of educated men implicated in the revolutionary movement of 1848. Of the disposition of the people, the correspondent of the *Telegraph* with the Prussian army says:—

I take this opportunity to reiterate more strongly my firm conviction that Beust has no friends in the cities of Saxony and among the intelligent classes of the people, and that King John has only very few, except it be among the half-benighted, half-besotted peasantry in certain parts of the land, who still delight in professing their loyalty to the Crown and their strong anti-Prussian feeling. In Leipzig and in Dresden I heard Beust contemptuously spoken of as the frog in the fable, who, puny little thing that he was, was bent upon swelling himself into Bismarkian proportions; and much marvel did the good citizens express that their King should tamely submit to the guidance and rule of so "transparent a duffer" as his Minister.

On the same subject the *Times* correspondent with the Prussian army writes:—

The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger, who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country. The kind-hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which too often follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols which glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace. In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops; the bare-legged country urchins get taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun, and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some too adventurous youngster tries to introduce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance, is he warned off the precinct of the battery by the reluctant sentry.

So thoroughly matured was the Prussian plan of attack that the troops, on their advance in the hostile country, carried with them timber of the requisite length and shape to fit the damaged parts of bridges. It appears that drawings of the bridges had been taken on the spot beforehand, and the timber for repairs cut in Berlin.

General Manteuffel acts as Governor of Hanover, and when the King left his capital, Ministers, generals, laqueys, and among them the famous perruquier who has so long been the most influential man in Hanover, took to flight. General Tschirschwitz, the Adjutant-General of the King, and head of the war party, galloped away, forgetting to buckle on his sword. On the day that the King left, a petition was circulated in the city of Hanover, asking his Majesty to resign in favour of his son.

The Hanoverian troops, in their flight, removed the entire rolling-stock of the railways with them to Göttingen. The northern lines were therefore impassable to the Prussians, and an engine had to be shipped from Hamburg, and was with great difficulty landed on the opposite shore at Harburg. The Prussians have ordered a contribution to be levied at Harburg of 12,000 thalers towards defraying the war expenses.

Emden was surrendered to Commander Stenzel, of the Prussian navy, upon the same conditions as Stade. These were that the soldiers should deliver up their arms and be dismissed to their homes.

When Hesse was being invaded, the Elector was packing up his plate and preparing to leave for Frankfurt, but the people showed that they did not intend to let him off quite so easily. Crowds assembled, raising revolutionary cries, and vowing they would make him share in the sufferings he had entailed upon them by meddling with the war. The Elector was unable to take with him the public moneys and Royal insignia, the members of the permanent committee of the Landtag having, in common with trusty and able-bodied Liberals, watched the Treasury day and night. Thus foiled, the Elector lingered about, instead of fleeing to Frankfurt, and is said to have been captured by the Prussians. The latter offered the regency to Prince Frederick William, his nephew and heir presumptive, who declined the honour. Of his uncle the *Times* correspondent says:—

The old Elector, whose character is a moral enormity in this nineteenth century of ours, has not only violated for years every clause of the constitution he had taken the oath to observe, but by the crying immorality of his family life become the horror and abomination of all Germany. Some six years ago Count Bernstorff, then Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, compelled him to restore the constitution, which at that time he had presumed to abolish altogether. He yielded to force, recognised the Charter afresh, but, being by the change of Government in this country allowed to indulge his evil propensities once more, took his revenge in a way unprecedented in the annals even of German Royalty.

He struck, if not for wages, at least for absolutism. For years past he has neither sanctioned any of the laws proposed by his Chamber, nor allowed his Government to introduce any bills. While thus endeavouring to ruin his subjects, whom he bitterly hates for having repeatedly restrained his innate depravity, he was known to beat his wife and servants, and in a number of well-authenticated instances to have been subjected to acts of retributive justice by his impatient victims. Nay, the very streets of Cassel and Frankfurt have witnessed personal encounters between the stammering, squinting holder of arbitrary power and his subjects, who, by the combined pressure of Austria, Prussia, and the Bund, were prevented from ousting him from his dominions.

In a proclamation to the Hessians, the Prussian General Beyer says:—

Hessian brethren! No German tribe has suffered more bitterly under the deplorable division of Fatherland than you. We know you are longing for better days, and we have come, not as enemies and conquerors, but as your countrymen and friends. Accept our proffered right hand, and do not listen to the insinuating voices of those who would set you against us, because they are themselves devoid of all sympathy with the honour and the welfare of Germany. Whoever comes between you and us will be our enemy. I should combat all resistance sword in hand, but mourn over every drop of blood so shed.

I call upon the constituted authorities to continue the ordinary business of State as formerly. I promise protection to private property, and shall interfere with commerce and locomotion only so far as is indispensably required by military interests. In return, I expect you to lend me your friendly assistance wherever I stand in need of it in the execution of my task.

Part of Nassau has been occupied by the Prussians, though its capital, Wiesbaden, is not, as was reported, in their hands. The Duke, thoroughly disliked by his subjects, has fled. The Duke of Coburg and the Prince of Waldeck have placed their diminutive forces at the disposal of the King of Prussia. They were already commanded by Prussian officers. Oldenburg and Anhalt have seceded from the Confederation, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin has consented to send troops into the Duchies in place of the Prussian garrison. In Hamburg the Prussians are levying contributions and acting as rulers, and Schleswig-Holstein has been ordered to furnish a conscription of 40,000 men. Brunswick did not vote against Prussia at Frankfurt, but its army of 5,000 men will, it is expected, be required to take part in the war. Thus the German Bund falls to pieces even before the first cannon-ball has struck its debilitated frame. Had the kings (says the *Times* correspondent), only behaved with common political decency, they would not have been deserted in this hour of need. As it is, they knew they had nothing to expect of their subjects, and were lost the moment their armies had to deal with superior numbers.

The extraordinary rapidity with which Northern Germany has, for the time being, been annexed by Prussia, is stated to have greatly depressed the warlike spirit but lately so rampant at Munich and Stuttgart.

The Bavarian General Tann is staying at Olmutz, to concert with General Benedek a common plan of operation; but as Munich policy is doubted at Vienna, General Benedek has been instructed to tell his gallant friend to send the Bavarian army to Bohemia, and place it under his orders. This proposition the military negotiator has apparently not been authorised to accede to. In case Frankfurt should be menaced by the Prussians, it is intended to remove the seat of the Diet to Ratisbon in Bavaria, where it used to be held in the latter days of the Germanic Empire.

The Prussian Civil Commission has called upon the Saxon administration to give an official denial to the report circulated by the *Weiner Zeitung* of forcible enlistments having been made by Prussia in Saxony.

The Prussian envoy at Weimar has received a despatch from his Government announcing the withdrawal from the Confederation of the following States:—Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs, Schwarzburg, Coburg, Altenburg, Waldeck, and Detmold. The despatch adds that several other States of Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

The Prussian Government has informed the Government of Saxe-Meiningen that it has by its policy (in helping the Hanoverians) placed Saxe-Meiningen at war with Prussia.

SOUTH GERMANY.

With the exception of Saxony, there is hardly any news respecting the belligerents in the South. The Crown Prince, with an imposing force, occupies Silesia, supported by the strong fortresses on the Oder, the most advanced of which is Neisse. No one is able to account for the inaction of Marshal Benedek, whose headquarters were at Olmutz. It is stated that Prince Frederick Charles has crossed the frontier and gone in search of Benedek, and that he desires to transfer the war to Bohemia, so that Saxony and Silesia may be spared its desolating effects. It is also said that they are moving in two or three columns, and if so, they must be very widely separated by great blocks of mountain ranges. One column is supposed to have moved on Reichenberg and Turnau, a second from Landshut on Trautenau, a third from Neisse by Zuckmantel, and other passes upon the road to Olmutz. This may be true; but if it is, Marshal Benedek ought to be able to prevent them from effecting a junction, and to beat them in detail.

At Frankfurt the forces of the Confederation continue slowly to gather, but are said to be deficient in organisation and cohesion, besides having to find the appliances of war. No forward movement has been

made against Prussia by Prince Alexander of Hesse (uncle of Prince Louis), who is in command.

A telegram from Cracow of Monday's date says:—"The town of Oawieniec, in Galicia, was attacked yesterday by two battalions of Prussian infantry and two divisions of cavalry, which retreated after a loss of eight killed and several wounded. No loss was incurred by the Austrians." According to another account Galicia is so denuded of troops that there is not even a garrison at Cracow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annihilation of an Hessian regiment at Friedberg by the irrepressible Prussians turns out to have been a fiction. The *Temps* correspondent, writing from Heidelberg, declares that no engagement whatever took place there.

Decidedly the cause of Prussia is not popular in France. Indeed, so strong is the feeling against her that if anything could overcome the general repugnance to war, it would perhaps be the opportunity of, to use the popular phrase, "whipping the conceit out of the Bismarks."

ELASTIC LOYALTY.—In Holstein the officials, judges, and professors are, with few exceptions, now taking the oath of allegiance to the new Government. It is the fifth oath of the sort within three years. First they vowed eternal obedience to Christian IX. of Denmark, then to the Federal Commissioners who replaced Danish rule, then to the joint Government of Austria and Prussia, then to the Austrian Stadtholder, and lastly to the Prussian conqueror.

THE LOVE OF WAR.—Old Field-Marshal Wrangel, who commanded the Prussian army at the beginning of the late Schleswig campaign, and has since been relieved from all active duty, has left for the front to die, as he said, on horseback. The Field-Marshal is an octogenarian, who fought in many a battle against Napoleon I., and, like an old war-horse, cannot hear the trumpet sounded without responding to the genial call. Like the whimsical original he was, before his departure he left cards at his acquaintance on which were the words, "Wrangel, Volunteer in the 3rd Cuirassiers." I dare say he will never forgive the King for not having sent him forth in his previous capacity of Commander-in-Chief.

The following most ominous paragraph appears in the *Nuova Diritto* of Florence of June 18:—

France, desiring to provide for every eventuality which the war may produce with regard to Rome, has decided that the French garrison in that city shall be augmented, on the understanding that if the war should not be over at the period of the expiration of the delay fixed by the convention, a new arrangement will be made with the Italian Government.

The castle of Stettin has been assigned to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel as his future residence, and a decree has been issued by the Hesse-Darmstadt Government, prohibiting the export of corn and cattle into Prussia.

When told that the princes whom he had driven from their dominions would soon return under Marshal Benedek's protection, Count Bismark is said to have remarked,—"Let them remain away even a month, and they will not know the country again."

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRIAN POLICY.—Supposing Austria by a *coup de main* seizes upon Silesia, I have heard it stated on good authority that she will not raise any serious difficulties as regards the cessation of Venetia. This much I can assert—that Louis Napoleon and Prince Metternich have constant interviews, and appear to be on the best of terms. It is even said that the Austrian Ambassador informed his Majesty that Francis Joseph would give up that disputed territory as soon as he could do so honourably and without any disgrace to the flag of Austria, which no doubt means that he must not appear to shrink from meeting the Italian army on a battle-field. Of course Austria's principal object is to crush Prussia; and to realise this the best policy would be to give up Venetia, thereby breaking off the Italian and Prussian alliance, which is hateful to this country.—*Paris Correspondent of the Star*.

A CAPTURED CITY.—LEIPZIG.—Would you know the aspect of a captured city? You go out into the hot glare of the sun, and passing down through the public gardens come upon the people, who are out for their morning walk under the cool shade of the horse-chestnuts and lindens. Are they mad, then, that they quietly chat to each other, and laugh and smoke beneath the welcome green of the leaves while their town is in the hands of the enemy? They are Saxons, the Prussians have come down upon them; and not a man of them has the ordinary decency to preserve a show of being sorrowful. Here, beneath the Lindens, and over there in the pretty little coffee-gardens on the banks of the Saale, they enjoy the morning cigar as if nothing had happened.—*Correspondent of the Star*.

THE PRUSSIAN AND HANOVERIANS.—The Prussians in Hanover treat the inhabitants quite as a conquered province. At Harburg they have exacted from the citizens a contribution of 6,000 dollars a day, besides the burthen of feeding the troops quartered on them, there being from six to fifteen men billeted in each house. All the civil functionaries have been summoned to appear in person before the great man in command, when it was intimated to them that they had the option of signing a declaration, promising to obey the orders issued by the provisional government of General Manteuffel, or to throw up their appointments. The greater part of them have preferred the latter alternative. The treasury of the custom-house still remains in the hands of the collector; but as the greater part of the money was sent away in time, the contents, when counted, were found to amount only to 108 dollars. He has, however,

received positive injunctions not to deliver up the further proceeds of the custom-house to his own Hanoverian Government; but in the present critical juncture no one thinks of paying any duties on goods, all descriptions of trade and industry being completely at a standstill. Before all the public buildings are posted Prussian sentinels, and above their roofs floats the black eagle of Prussia. General von Manteuffel has removed his headquarters for the present to Lüneburg, which is in military occupation of the Prussians, the Hanoverian troops in garrison there having retreated without offering any opposition, and joined the rest of the army concentrated at and round Gottingen.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—The *Nord* furnishes the following details as to the incidents preceding the arrival of the Prussians in Hanover:—"On the 15th, at an advanced hour of the night, the chief magistrate and municipal council waited on the King to beg him not to abandon the country, but to take measures to preserve the peace of the kingdom. The King, who granted this audience in presence of the Queen and Prince Royal, declared, in an allocution explaining the vote of Hanover at the sitting of the Germanic Diet, that Prussia had put forward demands, the accomplishment of which would mediatise the realm and annihilate the independence of the crown and country. His Majesty added that he could not possibly defend the capital against superior forces, and that he was going to concentrate his troops in the south of the kingdom; however painful this determination might be to him, he could not do otherwise; his duties as a Christian, a King, and a Guelph obliged him. The Queen then said, with tears in her eyes, that she had formed the resolution of remaining under the protection of the citizens of the capital. Towards three in the morning the King and the Prince Royal left Hanover, after having addressed to the authorities of the city a letter recommending the Queen and Royal Princesses to their care. During the following day the Queen showed herself several times in the street, and was everywhere received with the warmest marks of sympathy. Prince Ysenburg, Minister of Prussia, who remains in Hanover as a private individual, has promised the Queen, in the name of his Government, complete security for her person and property."

AN INTERVIEW WITH GARIBALDI AT COMO.—In the *cartes de visite* Garibaldi looks sombre, meagre, and worn. I was surprised to see a hearty, jovial man, with a great blonde beard. But for the eyeglass he used, and the stick he carried, there were no traces visible of the waves of time which have dashed against him, or of the cruel bullet which struck him at Aspromonte. He gave me his hand, and a hearty, sailor-like grip into the bargain; and if it be snobbish to have wished to kiss that horny paw, I am glad to have been, for once in my life at all events, a snob most egregious. I suppose he wore the renowned red shirt, but this garment was not visible. His upper man was all swathed in one of those ample striped blankets, through a hole in which the head is passed, and which are called in some parts of South America *grogos* and in Mexico *serapes*. As a head-dress he wore a velvet cap of the pork-pie form, and very coquettishly worked with gold embroidery. A thousand times must it have been remarked in print that the aspect of Garibaldi is as that of a lion. But no other simile will serve. *Sorriso di madre, riguardo di leone*, the Italians say of him. His port and mien are, of a truth, thoroughly lionine; but the "*sorriso di madre*," the "mother's smile," comes over him when he converses familiarly, when he calls to some member of his staff, or, best of all, when he sees the boy volunteers, the hope and promise of Italy, passing before him. And there surely was never a countenance so thoroughly translucent, and from whose eyes there beamed so strongly the light of the soul within—the soul of a just and upright man, quietly striving to do his duty. I think Diogenes coming into his presence might have pitched his lantern out of window, and, sitting down on his tub, have cried, "Here he is at last." I think that the most devoted student of Scottish heraldry and the firmest believer in the chivalric supremacy of "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount," might have admitted that this was, after all, the real old tawny "Lord Lyon king of arms," and king of men too; for there is witchery in his glance, and magic in his smile. He talked for half an hour with that frank and easy and kindly simplicity which is only given to rulers, to men conscious of their own strength, and benevolently mindful of the weakness of their interlocutors. Into the matter of this conversation it were not seemly to enter.

THE DECISIVE VOTE OF THE DIET.—CURIOUS STATEMENT.—As we are now informed by some minor Governments, the war vote recently taken at Frankfurt, and regarded by this Cabinet as ground sufficient for dissolving the Confederacy, resulted from a pure misunderstanding. You may remember the vote to have been carried by a majority of nine to eight. The casting voice which decided the day against this Government was the 16th Curia, comprising the two principalities of Lippe, two Reuss, Waldeck, and Lichtenstein. Of these six principalities, four have now declared at Berlin that they instructed the common representative of the Curia to which they belong to vote in favour of Prussia, and as the decision of the Curia could not have been swayed by its two remaining members, Herr von Strauss, who represented it on the fatal day, must have either been signally mistaken as to the tenour of his instructions, or, as the *Kreis Zeitung* uncharitably suggests, committed an act of felony of the worst possible description. Whatever may have been the cause, it is too late to

remedy the fault; but the fact remains, that the Confederacy has been blown up either inadvertently or through the malice prepense of a single and rather insignificant individual. Herr von Strauss, a Schaumburg-Lippe Councillor, and a well-known partisan of the Kaiser, has been formally disowned here by the very Government he serves.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Times.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE POPE'S SISTER.—A letter from Rome, of June 20, mentions the death of a sister of the Pope, who for many years has been on bad terms with his Holiness. He allowed her twelve scudi (about fifty shillings) a month, which was all she had to live upon, and she died in great poverty. When the Pope heard she was at the point of death, he sent her his blessing by telegraph; but the writer of the letter (M. Erdan, of the *Temps*), says that she rose up in her bed, and exclaimed vehemently, "I will not have it." This circumstance is said to have saddened the Pope, who is, however, used to family jars: he has a nephew holding a place in an Italian Government office.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.—It is said that the Pope has commissioned Father Ballerini, a Jesuit, and one of the editors of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, to write the history of his Pontificate. He has sent him some unpublished documents of great importance, besides fragments of his correspondence with Napoleon III., embodying some curious revelations, which the Court of Rome holds suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the head of the Emperor of the French. Father Ballerini may be called the novelist of the Society of Jesus. He completed the unfinished work of Father Bresciani, and is now publishing in the celebrated Jesuit review of Rome a romance entitled "Tigranate, a Story of the Time of Julian the Apostate." It is of the same character as the "Propos de Labiénus," a diatribe against the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—In singular contrast to the wealth which has enriched so many during the past five years is the spread of famine in rich Bengal, and of poverty and crime among the lower class of Christians. There is food enough in the country, and even in the most afflicted districts, like Cuttack, Monghyr, and Kishnagur, but the price is so high as to put it out of the reach of the labouring class. In Kishnagur there are hundreds of Christians, the children of the very men who suffered so much in the great Bengal famine, who have only one meal a day, and that too often of roots and berries. In some districts the lower classes are kept alive only by the abundance of fruit. In Cuttack and the Madras district of Ganjam the suffering has continued ever since last December. In February, in Balasore alone, once a great port of the Mogul Emperors, the number who received daily relief was reduced to 150, but in March it rose to 800, in April to 1,500, and it is this month 2,200. Able-bodied men and women work for their rations, but as one-fourth of those who apply are aborigines from the neighbouring Hill States, and they arrive in a state of physical prostration, many have to be fed for days before they are fit for work. There have been collections in some of the churches for the sufferers, and a few natives and many Europeans give monthly subscriptions. But the sum contributed is inadequate to meet the growing necessity.—*Calcutta Letter.*

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The official "Court Circular" states that on the receipt of the unexpected news of the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons, the Queen ordered the arrangements for the return of the Court to Windsor to be hastened. The Queen arrived at Windsor from Balmoral on Monday.

On Monday the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a new infirmary for North Staffordshire at Stoke-upon-Trent. The ceremony, which was witnessed by many thousands of people, was graced by the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and a distinguished assemblage of the nobility of the district. The building is to cost about 30,000*l.*, and will accommodate 200 patients.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been paying a visit to Liverpool. On Friday his Royal Highness attended the sailing match of the Mersey Yacht Club, the contest of the day being that for the Queen's Cup. On Saturday the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a new Infirmary for Children; paid a visit to the merchants on 'Change; distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Altar rifle contest, which had been proceeding during the week, and returned to London in the evening.

On Thursday, the two infant children of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Windsor from the Continent.

Preparations are actively going forward in the State rooms and private chapel of Windsor Castle for the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Helena on the 5th of July.

On Saturday a splendid testimonial, in the shape of a silver dinner service, of the value of 1,000*l.*, was presented to Viscount Halifax, G.C.B. (better known as the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.), in recognition of his lordship's thirty-three years' services to the constituency of Halifax.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be the new Governor of Jamaica.

Professor Hoppus has signified to the Council of University College that, at the close of the present

session, he intends resigning the professorship he has so long held. The Council have invited him, by a special vote, still to continue to retain the title, as Professor Emeritus.

The *Daily News* says:—"A deputation of friends of Mr. Samuel Morley has waited upon him for the purpose of urging upon him the desirability of his allowing them to propose him for the City of London on the retirement of either of the present members, and he has consented to place himself entirely in their hands."

We (*Times*) understand that the *Pall Mall Gazette* was misinformed as to the Jamaica Committee having decided to prosecute Mr. Eyre. The question was discussed at their last meeting, but was adjourned for further consideration.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* has the following relative to the Queen:—

I need scarcely observe that the fact of the Queen having attended the marriage of the Princess Mary in the deepest mourning is a topic of general comment. "The Queen can do no wrong"; but if a lady in private life did a similar thing under similar circumstances, it would not be considered very good taste, to say the least. Her Majesty's outward observances of veneration for the Prince Consort continue to be as marked as they were four years ago. I may remark that it is known the Queen has the strongest objection to the term "late" as applied to the Prince. In a certain fashionable journal which enjoys the patronage of the Court, you will find that when his Royal Highness is referred to it is always as "the Prince Consort," and never as "the late Prince Consort." All the saddle-horses of the late Prince are kept in the stables at Windsor; but though they are daily taken out for exercise, no one is permitted to mount any of them. To do so would be a case of dismissal for the groom.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Monday.

Dr. Watson, President of the Royal College of Physicians, has been created a baronet.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, of Smerleaze, Wells, is mentioned as a probable successor of Mr. Goldwin Smith in the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford.

It had been expected that there would be a sharp contest for the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex this year, but on Monday afternoon Mr. Alderman Waterlow and Mr. F. Lycett were elected without opposition.

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending June 23*rd*, 1,013, of which 240 were new cases.

THE LATE MRS. CARLYLE.—Mr. Carlyle has composed the following inscription to be placed on the tombstone which he is going to erect over the grave of his wife:—"Here likewise now rests Jane Welsh Carlyle, spouse of Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, London. She was born at Haddington, 14*th* July, 1801; only child of the above John Welsh and of Grace Welsh, Caplell, Dumfriesshire, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21*st* April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life as if gone out."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SAFETY GUNPOWDER.—Mr. Gale's invention for making powder incombustible was tried on Wednesday on a somewhat grand scale. A condemned marteau tower between Hastings and Rye was selected for the experiment, five tons of gunpowder mixed with 20 tons of Mr. Gale's composition, and 338 barrels of the mixture placed in the magazine. The modern floors were then fired with a pile of firewood, and the gunpowder slowly burnt without anything approaching to an explosion. Two barrels of the mixture when placed on a pile of blazing fagots, and as they burst the powder rather deadened the flames, and in the tower, which during the experiment was still burning, the powder gradually put out the fire. The success may be considered perfect, and as one-half the expense of transporting and storing powder will be saved, the manufacturers will want no wide circuit around the factories, and magazines may stand anywhere. The weight to transport is not very greatly increased, barrels of gunpowder being only three-fourths filled.—*Spectator.*

MR. JOHN SNOW, PUBLISHER.—A number of the personal friends of Mr. J. Snow took occasion of his retirement from business to invite him to a dinner at the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, on Wednesday. Among those who assembled were Drs. Massey and Brown, the Revs. J. W. Richardson, George Wilkins, Frederick Neller, Henry J. Gamble, Messrs. J. Kaye and T. Harrild. Letters were read and communications made apologising for unavoidable absence from the Revs. John Campbell, D.D., George Smith, D.D., Eleazer Jones, Ipswich; J. Glendinning, Bristol; D. Davies, Stanstead; G. Gogerly, Dalston; J. Rogers, Bridport; T. C. Hine, Sydenham; Major-General Sir W. Coghlan, M. Schuloff, D.D., Messrs. Bartlett, Adlard, Goddard, &c. At the close of the dinner an elegant silver tea and coffee service was presented to their guest by the chairman, Dr. Massey, in the name of these gentlemen, after which, addresses, assuring Mr. Snow of strong and abiding affection, in the remembrance of many pleasant days, were given by the several gentlemen assembled, and the

best wishes were expressed for the prosperity of his son, and his partner, Mr. Gogerly, his successors.

MR. ROBERT LOWE.—Mr. Lowe on leaving the House of Commons on Monday night was set upon by a mob, and though there was no repetition of the proceedings which have rendered Kidderminster historically famous, the right hon. gentleman was protected from what would certainly have been a very inconvenient pressure by the services of several policemen. The *Star*, describing the crowd, says—"There cannot have been less than from 200 to 300 of the artisan class, all respectably dressed and well behaved, but for the vehemence of their denunciations of the member for Calne, who thought it worth while to walk behind and beside him through the Park until, having arrived at the Mall, he got into the waggonette of a friend who happened to be passing." The *Star* adds, "Mr. Lowe bore the demonstration very cheerfully; but his bow to the people on riding off in the waggonette was a little spoiled by his gloves dropping on to his face as he raised his hat."

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Friday at the offices, 19, Coleman-street, the Hon. Dudley Fortescue in the chair. The report congratulated the shareholders on the steady progress of the association. The Victoria Cottages in Albert street, Mile-end New Town, had been completed in the past year, and thirty-six families were now provided with comfortable dwellings on a site where, a short time since, but thirteen families were accommodated. Dwellings for 149 were also in course of erection, consequent on an arrangement effected with the Marquis of Westminster. Eight pairs of semi-detached cottages had been erected at Penge. The net profits amounted to 3,760*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* for the year, out of which a dividend of 3½ per cent. was recommended. 697 tenants are now living on the property of the association. Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., and Lieutenant-General Edw. P. Buckley, retiring directors, and Thos. Baker, Esq., the retiring auditor, were unanimously re-elected. Three additional vacancies on the board were also filled up with the names of Julian Goldsmid, Esq., M.P., Fred. Halsey Janson, Esq., and William Hoey Gatliff, Esq. The report was adopted, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LONDON WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.—Is there no nerve or sense of responsibility left in British Ministers or members of the House of Commons? Day after day the most shocking revelations are made of the cruelties perpetrated in the London workhouses and hospitals, and yet no remedy is attempted. An inquiry is now going on at Rotherhithe, where it appears to be possible for a nurse to murder a woman by torture—for that is the simple meaning of the statements about the death of the woman Fairbairn, if they are well founded—without any censure. The case of Whitechapel is just as bad. Mr. Ernest Hart induced Mr. Farnall to go there without warning, and found patients with bed sores which are never attended to at night, a raving and filthy lunatic in a ward with two sane patients, a man dying of bronchitis and partly paralysed, with bare legs and feet resting on the floor, no beer allowed, no milk except to one patient; the food so insufficient that the people complain of being starved, and three kinds of medicine—a purge, a cough mixture, and a saline mixture—which are served out to everybody indiscriminately. All this while convicts in hospital have clean beds, good medical attendance, and perfect quiet. The moment the horrors of this place are inquired into, the guardians will begin to defend it, and ask if paupers are to have silver bedsteads and down beds; and though Mr. Villiers will neither defend the evils nor talk vulgar rubbish, he will not risk affronting the London guardians. It will come to Lynch law if he is not quicker, and we could almost wish it would. One ducked chairman would be equal to 300 cleaned patients.—*Spectator.*

THE LATE MR. HUME.—In relation to the alleged refusal of a baronetcy to Mr. Joseph Hume, his daughter, Mrs. Hume-Rothery, writes to the *Manchester Examiner*—"It is a complete mistake that my father ever wished for a baronetcy, which I can confidently affirm he would not on any consideration have accepted, had it been ever so pressingly offered. All who knew my father intimately are aware how entirely foreign to his views and principles was the idea of 'founding a family,' 'making an eldest son,' or anything of the kind, for which alone any hereditary distinction is desirable. A Privy Councillorship was the one thing he would have accepted if offered, because he could have done so without compromising his perfect independence; he was quite incapable of experiencing, on such a ground, the kind of disappointment attributed to him because of its not being offered. My father, not long before his death—certainly within the last twelve months of his life—when this question of the Privy Councillorship was once publicly alluded to, told me that it was true so far that he would have accepted it in earlier years, especially if offered him soon after the accession of her present Majesty, which it might have been in acknowledgment, not only for his long public services, but of what may be considered his personal services to the Throne in his exposure and discomfort of the Cumberland Orange Lodge conspiracy. 'But,' my father added, 'I would not take it now if they offered it to me; it is too late.' This may suffice to show the real nature of his feeling on the subject, and I am quite sure that the non-bestowal upon him even of that one distinction which he would have accepted, never ruffled his peace, nor cost him so much as an hour's sleep or an hour's enjoyment of the rare intervals of leisure which his public labours left him."

Literature.

"THE HOME LIFE."*

In a series of eleven discourses bearing the above collective title, Mr. Baldwin Brown has made a very choice contribution to the philosophy of Christian culture. His aim has been to exhibit the true Divine idea of the family, as involving all the conditions and possibilities of moral and spiritual development, and itself the very fountain of social life. The family, he truly remarks, is "the rudimental human institution, the cell from which society is to grow." Hence the foundation of all hope for the future, lies in the establishment of the family in purity, tenderness, and righteousness. Incidentally, Mr. Brown calls attention to the germs of a true development as traceable in the reverence for women, and—what is inseparable from it—personal purity, which are said to have characterised our Teuton ancestors. There is indeed no more critical test of social or national elevation, than the degree in which woman is—not indeed petted and idolised with an unreal homage, but—honoured with a loyal esteem and devotion. Nor can any society be other than morally degraded, where woman is despised. From the view of man's "dual" existence, according to the primeval statute, and in the adequate realisation of which is found the peace and the crown of life, the author passes on to the no less mysterious relation of parent and child. A Hindoo saying is quoted, to the effect that, "man is nothing until he becomes a triad—man, woman, child." And even as "a newer and richer development of the life of the great universe began from that hour when the Lord looked upon the man whom He had made in His likeness, and sent him forth to his high career," so "all the nobler interest of man's life begins, when God puts one of these little ones into his arms." And here, in his treatment of the relation of children and parents, Mr. Brown does well to lay the basis in that firm and manly—not weak and effeminate—tenderness, which is pre-eminently a feature of the teaching of this work. We quote his own words:—

"These little ones! Take heed that ye despise them not. . . . Little children; not angels, even in the bud. God made the rudiments of something much greater than an angel when He made a child. . . . The parent, who does not understand that these little ones are born for a sad and stern experience, is likely to do his best to hand them over, bound and helpless, into the destroyer's hand. The motions of sin will be at work in them with the first motions of freedom and budgings of life; and Christ, 'the Light which, coming into the world, enlighteneth every man,' every child, alone can stand between them and a future, at the vision of which, but for Christ and His redemption of these little ones, the heart of a parent might well shudder and fall as dead. . . . They are men and women, whose life here must be a stern and long struggle with sin, and who must learn to suffer and to conquer before they can soar, whom God puts into your arms in the soft bud of their being; and He prays you to use wise fatherly and motherly discipline with them from the first, as He uses it with you."—Pp. 34, 35.

Before passing on to what might seem naturally the next to follow—the Education and Christian Nurture of Children—two very excellent discourses are interpolated on the mutual relations of master and servants. Mr. Ruskin has not long since delivered himself on this subject with his wonted passion of eloquence and unfairness: those who were repelled by his vehement denunciations, may find the same subject treated here in a no less lofty spirit, and with very much greater discrimination. Under this head a few words of wise and just Christian counsel are addressed to the employer of labour, and those employed by him. But the relations between these last classes are too intricate to admit of their being adequately treated in a sermon. They require the elucidation of the political economist. But it is well for the Christian preacher to speak plainly of compacts which immorally supplant the authority of conscience; and which counsel a man to act on the hypothesis of simple and all-controlling selfishness.

No analysis of ours could avail to give any just idea of the maturity of thought, tenderness of feeling, and beauty of illustration, which characterise the discourses entitled respectively, "Education," "The Nurture of the Lord," "Recreation," and "Getting out into the World." We shall best convey some impression of their richness, both of thought and suggestion, by presenting an extract or two. Take the following on the first awakening in the child's heart of the thought of God:—

"The first thing which an infant discovers in the universe is love. God's order of the world is in every possible form a protest against isolation, a witness against your-self as the starting-point of life. The first impression on the young child's heart, as the mother's proud and tender glances rest on it, is the sense of belonging. There is one to whom it belongs, there is one who belongs to it, on whose care it reposes, in

whose love it nestles, before it has taken in an impression about either body or the world. The inner world, after all, is the first world that it meets with; and the mother's love, from the first moment, begins its training for the love of man and the love of God. God is nearer to it in that mother's glance and touch than in anything which concerns its life as a creature of the world. And, oh, how tender should be the glance, how soft should be the touch, which have to speak for Him! The mother's love is just the tuning of the inward ear to catch at length and interpret the tones of the Father's voice. Mothers! touch tenderly this delicate tympanum, which, rudely struck or harshly jarred, may be deaf through life to all the higher voices of man and of God."—P. 126.

There is a ripe beauty about the greater part of this volume which reminds us of Richter's "Levana." It has obviously been, like that charming work, a heart labour from beginning to end; and there is no one of the author's productions for which we can so confidently hope permanent use. We must, however, find room for one more extract; and, for its utility, let it be the following paragraphs on the use of nature in education:—

"Teach [your children] from the first to use their eyes and hands upon the world around them, for therefore was it sent. It exists for the education of these little ones, these nurselings of God, these infants of heaven. And our method is too often a shameful neglect of the riches and splendour of the universe, which God has flung around our daily paths with such royal and lavish hand. . . . I would have every child trained to take delight in some physical science of which observation is a leading function. I would have him taught to search out the thoughts of God in creation, that 'the trivial round, the common task,' may reveal to him scenes of beauty and wonder, than which, may be, the angels see nought more wonderful and beautiful up there beyond the stars. . . . Every day the world seems to me more marvellously beautiful and more exquisitely wrought; and every day increases my sorrow that I learnt so little when young, and when the memory easily freights itself with treasures with which it never parts, about the stars, the clouds, the magnetic streams, the rocks, the mountains, the birds, the flowers, the music, the floods, the air, and the dust that I tread beneath my feet. Open the child's eye, as far as lies in your power, to take in the vision. The life of man is measured by the richness and variety of its experiences. Life ought to be worth double to your child what it has been worth to you. Your life ought to be his vantage-ground, from which, through the culture which God has strengthened you to give him, he may gather in the impressions of a far wider world."—Pp. 166–168.

Mr. Baldwin Brown has some plain and strong, but on the whole no less just, remarks on the petty, weak follies which prevail in some circles on the subject of recreation; especially on that false conscientiousness, which is satisfied by keeping just within an arbitrary line, while pressing as close as may be to what is on the forbidden side. "We must draw the line somewhere," such people say, forgetting that in many cases, at least, the practice is but a voluntary abdication of the true dignity of man. A heathen moralist, and he not one of the sternest, wrote of drawing the line—"wall of brass," he called it—but his impassable barrier was no other than that which severs virtue from vice, a good conscience from one full of the shame of sin; and, pointing to a better standard, Mr. Brown goes on to say:—"Christ and His disciples went freely about the world, not drawing a line, but living a life which condemned the evil which was in the world and justified the good. We have 'taken to lines and forgotten lives.'" (P. 186.) And he condemns, not without reason, those poor imitations of what are considered worldly amusements, which are often tolerated even in strict families. Though agreeing substantially with these strictures, we think the writer has too much overlooked that subtle form—not mere "appearance"—of evil, which is found in association. Our pious forefathers condemned cards, not so much because of any evil supposed to be inseparable from the mere amusement, as because of their (then, at least) inseparable associations. So, too, with the theatre. There can be no question that the drama is one of the highest manifestations of human genius—if not, indeed, the very highest of all. Nor should we shrink from allowing that a theatre at once lofty and pure—like that of the Greek tragic drama, for instance—might furnish at once the most fascinating and elevating enjoyment. Still less do we presume to pass wholesale judgment upon people whose occupation is found in connection with the stage; some of whom are doubtless truly anxious for the moral elevation of their profession. But we do entirely sympathise with that natural apprehension of a wise Christian parent, which would shield young and susceptible minds from all contact with what has so many associations of most fatal evil. It is not because of any supposed inherent moral distinction between, say, an acted charade and a comedy, that the Christian parent allows the one and condemns the other; it is because the one is free from those objectionable adjuncts—such as late hours, undesirable company, dissipation, and generally, a certain undefinable penumbra of vice—which, in this country at least, too often beset the other.

The concluding discourses, entitled, "The Golden Autumn," and "The Whole Family," are full of earnest and mellow beauty, and form an appropriate close to the whole. Highly favoured, indeed, are those who through such "education," such "nurture of the Lord," such "getting out into life," and such

"golden autumn," pass to that abode where earth's incomplete and embryonic endeavours are perfected in the realisation of the Divine idea—"the whole family in earth and heaven."

FREDRIKA BREMER.*

The many English readers of Miss Bremer's "The Neighbours," "Bertha," &c., &c., will be delighted to form a more intimate acquaintance with the beautiful character and the home life of the distinguished authoress. The writer of the present work—the daughter of the lady who introduced Miss Bremer's works to the English public—enjoyed peculiar facilities for drawing a vivid picture of the Swedish lady whom she seems to have loved as a mother, and to have venerated as an authoress of mark, and a noble Christian woman. In October of 1863 Miss Howitt arrived at Stockholm, and was at once domiciled under the same roof with Miss Bremer, having apartments to herself, but spending much of her time in the company of her own and her mother's friend. Fredrika Bremer, who in her after years lived in the affections of every Swede from the Queen to the humblest market-woman, and who, with Jenny Lind, was regarded as the pride and ornament of her country, was not happy in her childhood. Having a burning desire to be loved, she felt herself slighted by her beautiful mother in comparison with the caresses that were showered on her more lovely sisters. But when twelve years old she began to be appreciated, for having written a little opera which was performed at home, she overheard her mother say, "I never knew such a wonderful child as our Fredrika; we may look for something extraordinary in her as a woman!" Her first book appeared anonymously, and was published at Upsala. Great was her joy and thankfulness to have it highly spoken of by friends in whose judgment she had confidence. In a short time her name became a household word throughout Sweden, and all her countrymen seemed proud to do her honour. But not as a mere writer of entertaining books and a delineator of Swedish life did she wish to be known. She longed to do lasting good to her people, and to use her literary power as a means to the reforming of social abuses which it grieved her to witness. "Bertha" was a most effective exponent of her opinions and wishes. This book excited much angry feeling against her, for in it she fearlessly exposed the unjust and oppressive nature of the old Swedish laws regarding women, and called upon them to claim for themselves a freer scope and a wider range in education, and to stand on the same level with men, with liberty to compete with them in many careers from which they had hitherto been rigorously excluded. Spite of the storm this earnest protest against wrong raised, its persuasive appeals touched many hearts. Several young women of good families claimed for themselves a more liberal treatment, and some noble professors, rising superior to old custom and prejudice, responded to their call. This innovation was soon seen to produce such happy results that in three years' time a large Female Educational Institution was founded, and was patronised and endowed by the King and his Ministers. This establishment is now working admirably; classes are formed and are well-attended in almost all branches of learning and science. The fair young students are full of enthusiasm, and are thorough hardworkers too, and one of them, a light-hearted, merry girl, to whom we are introduced, is so good a mathematician that, it is stated, she is competent to take the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge!

This speaking for the right, with all its notable consequences, is one out of myriad instances in which Miss Bremer has been a helper-on of the welfare of her people with voice and pen and purse. Of her books there is no need to say anything here, as they are so well known amongst us. For our best English authors she seems to have had a hearty admiration. It was a favourite custom with her to have some friend—Miss Howitt frequently doing this agreeable duty during her stay—to read aloud to her in the evenings some new work of merit. Of Renan's "Vie de Jesus," though she cannot but admire the picturesqueness of the style, she perceives the shallowness of the reasoning, and has no fear of its producing any lasting harm. . . . Whilst Miss Bremer disapproves of Renan, she upholds religious inquiry and the ventilation of accepted dogmas, and considers it extremely unwise to close your eyes, as some excellent, well-meaning Christians do, to every discrepancy in the Scriptures; forcing them, as it were, into a literal accordance, forgetting that the spirit of the whole book, instead of the constantly quoted stray verses, must be the decisive ultimatum. She thinks that we English are faulty in this respect, inasmuch as we forget in part the living Word which is ever with us, and turn the whole Bible into the Englishman's Pope." As to

* *The Home Life: in the Light of the Divine Idea.* By JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

* *Twelve Months with Fredrika Bremer in Sweden.* By MARGARET HOWITT. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

the "Essays and Reviews," Miss Bremer cannot understand why they produced so much angry excitement in England:—"I feel the deepest respect for the spirit and magnanimity with which they are written, but it seems to me that in a scientific point of view they are far too one-sided; they fall very short of what the soul requires." "Westward Ho!" is pronounced to be admirable and magnificent in parts, and is the "most Shakspearian of all Kingsley's creations, a picture of wonderful power and truth." "Pendennis" was heartily appreciated. "To this succeeded 'Silas Marner,' which Tante Fredrika considers 'one of the most beautiful and perfect stories ever written. She is very desirous that it should be well translated into Swedish.'" On the last day of last year Fredrika Bremer died full of years and honours.

Besides giving a very distinct portraiture of this distinguished authoress, these two volumes contain many most interesting pictures of Swedish manners and customs, presented not with the stiffness of a set purpose, but with the ease and pleasantness with which the writer lighted upon them or took part in them, under the pilotage of her dear "Tante Fredrika," or of some of her warm-hearted Swedish friends. Though these "twelve months" were spent in a northern land, and under, for the most part, a bitter sky, there is a brightness and a warm sunshine pervading the record of almost every day which is most refreshing to witness. A generous, hospitable, high-hearted people the Swedes appear to be. They seem to enjoy life much more than we English do. Their long winter is not dreary to them. It has its peculiar delights which they are not slow to appreciate. And when the tardy summer and spring visit them in company, when "the merry month of May" is almost ended, they make the most of the sunshine and the flowers; the large towns are deserted and the country is thronged with light-hearted strollers. The King and all the members of the Royal house, while retaining all suitable dignity and respect, enter much more familiarly into the common life and common festivities of the people than we are accustomed to. Of this common life, of the grand ceremonials of the Court, and of the gala days of the people, we have more than glimpses. We are made to take our place in the pageant, and to share in the fun of the merry-meeting. Dancing is a great amusement with the Swedes, indeed, they never seem to tire of it. Day after day, and all day long, is it frequently kept up. We are told of one enraptured bridegroom that he "danced to pieces two or three pairs of shoes, and the bride's dress was torn to ribbons." The people, in all their motley throngs, are photographed here, and especially are we made to see the noble men and women intent to raise their suffering and ignorant fellow-countrymen, busily engaged in their deeds of mercy. Miss Howitt was in Sweden during the Danish war, and was a witness of the universal excitement and sympathy that was caused by it. She heard, too, the expressions of sorrow and disappointment that England did not lift a hand to help oppressed Denmark. Till that time England had stood highest in the estimation of the Swedes, and all that was English was considered to be very near perfection; but then the glory of England, in their eyes, suffered eclipse.

To those who wish to see Sweden as it is, and to know the accomplished authoress, Fredrika Bremer, we commend these volumes of Miss Howitt's. Two photographs of the Queen Dowager of Sweden and Miss Bremer adorn the work.

MISS WEBSTER'S "PROMETHEUS" AND "DRAMATIC STUDIES."*

Miss Webster has but followed in the wake of other gifted ladies in attempting to translate Æschylus. It would be obviously unfair, however, to compare her version of the "Prometheus," as a poem, with that of the same drama by Mrs. Browning, or with Miss Swanwick's poetical translation of the "Orestia." Wisely or unwisely—yet with a purpose not arbitrary or idle—Miss Webster has bound herself to severe literal fidelity: while her predecessor (to speak only of Mrs. Browning's "Prometheus") allowed herself considerable liberty in adopting and imitating, rather than rigidly translating; and though, on the whole, wonderfully true to the spirit of the original, aimed less at translation—if we may so express ourselves—than at transference. We have compared many lines of Miss Webster's with the original Greek, and have been often quite amazed at the extent to which she has complied with the severe conditions imposed on herself. We know of no other translation which surpasses it in this respect, than Mr. Rossetti's remarkable version of the "Inferno" of Dante. Both are done verbatim; and it is no mean praise to bestow upon the version

before us, to say that it is worthy of comparison with the other. At the same time, we must in honesty—and in justice to Æschylus himself—say, that Miss Webster's version is at times rendered somewhat stiff and dry, as compared with the fine free muscular energy of the original. To Æschylus it was play, thus to shape thought and expression; to the translator it is work and toil: and despite her much greater verbal fidelity, we shall still have to point readers incapable of going at once to Æschylus, to the earlier rather than the later version, for some conception of the sustained energy and grandeur of the colossal dramatist. Mrs. Browning's version, however, requires to be read with a liberal faith; Miss Webster's, with the assurance that whatever may have been lost in the process, nothing at least has been fathered upon Æschylus which is not his own. Take the following effective lines of Mrs. Browning from the first chorus:—

I behold thee, Prometheus—yet now, yet now,
A terrible cloud, whose rain is tears,
Sweeps over my eyes that witness how
Thy body appears.
Hung awaste on the rocks by infrangible chains!
For new is the hand and the rudder that steers
The ship of Olympus through storm and wind—
And of old things passed no track is behind.

Now take Miss Webster, —

"We behold thee, and a haze,
Prometheus, dims our eyes,
Of awe and of many tears for thee,
When we look at thee on this rock and see
Thy body parched by hot rays
And fettered with iron in shameful chains.
But now in Olympus a new lord reigns,
And Zeus kings in lawless guise,
By laws that are wondrously changed of late,
And those who were great
In the ancient days meet a pitiful fate."

Prom. v. 147—157.

It would have been easy to find a more favourable specimen from Miss Webster; but, perhaps, not one that would better serve our present purpose. Though Mrs. Browning's version of the lines before us is considerably shorter than Miss Webster's, yet even of what she has given—omitting, as she does, one or two rather impracticable expressions—there is a considerable portion (indicated by our italics) which has little or nothing to correspond to it in Æschylus. In Æschylus the chorus says, "A fearful mist, tear-laden, (*πληρὴς δακρύων*) starts to my eye:—in Mrs. Browning, the dimming haze becomes a cloud which "sweeps over the eyes," and the tears are its "rain." Miss Webster—though her version is here rather less faithful than usual—has no word which goes in any respect beyond the simplicity of the original. Again, while Mrs. Browning is tempted by a single and very common figurative expression (*οὐρανός*, *helmsman*, i.e., *director*, *governor*) into an expansion of two entire lines, Miss Webster has contented herself with a single word, which, if it do not exactly represent the original, yet at least imports no alien idea like that of her predecessor; who conceives of Olympus itself as a ship steered "through surge and wind."

Sometimes Miss Webster appears to us to have erred in leaning too much upon that most prosaic (if most accurate) of recent commentators—Paley. Take, for example, line 254, paraphrased by Paley thus:—"Yes, but 'it is only to friends, not to 'Zeus, that I seem deserving of compassion.'" It is easy to trace this in Miss Webster's tame rendering,—

"If they who look be friends, then I seem piteous."

Or, again, take line 371,—*ἀχρεῖον καὶ παροργισμένον*—"helpless and paralysed" (Paley): where Miss Webster reads,—

"And now he lies,
A paralysed and helpless form. . . ."

while Mrs. Browning more daringly, but perhaps quite as correctly, renders—

"Now he lies,
A helpless trunk supinely, at full length."

But we have dwelt sufficiently long on Miss Webster's translation; let us turn for a few moments to what, after all, we think of decidedly greater value—her original productions. These, we say it with confidence, display true poetic power:—greater than we were prepared to anticipate from the version we have been criticising. They are dramatic in the sense in which Robert Browning's "Bishop Blougram's Apology" or Tennyson's "Simeon Stylites" are dramatic. And the form of a dramatic soliloquy is eminently favourable to that kind of mental portraiture of which the pieces referred to are such striking examples: and Miss Webster's "Sister Annunciata" and "With the 'Dead' exhibit, in a high degree, that power of going out of oneself and thinking the thoughts of others, which is, of course, the essential function of the dramatist. There is an amount of force, too, as well as tenderness and beauty, about some of these self-portraits, which raises them decidedly above that common level of verse composition which is attained by so many; who, while writing for their own satisfaction, appear to think they write for the world.

"Sister Annunciata," the longest poem, is in two parts. The former is the night reverie of a nun, the hope and pride of the convent, set by her abbess

to spend the anniversary night of her consecration in pious thought upon her past life—

"To think upon my ancient life,
With all its sins and follies, and prepare
To keep my festival for that good day
That wedded me out of the world to Christ."

Nothing can be more perfectly natural or more affecting than the way in which the heart, seemingly anchored in sacred peace, goes drifting back the stream of fancy; and how the dear buried past, reasserting its power, seems ready to sweep away all the painful growth and acquisition of years of penance and self-annihilation. We venture to extract a few lines, though aware that they must suffer—as all poetry that is worth anything must do—by being detached from its context. Long ago, Sister Annunciata's mother had tried her worldly comfort, by assuring her that he from whom she had been parted no longer cared for her affection. Now she recalls that poor mockery of consolation, and as she musingly wonders how her nature could have been so utterly unknown, all the latent tenderness bursts forth in the passionate appeal:—

"Oh, only love, I never broke my truth
By questionings of yours, and you, I know,
Had in me that blind trust that was my right—
And yet we are apart. Oh! it is hard!
Has God condemned all love except of Him?
Will He have only market marriages,
Or sprung from passion fancies soon worn out,
Lest any two on earth should partly miss
The anger and distrust that haunt earth's homes,
And cease to know there is no calm till death?"

None for who lives the outside waking life,
We are calm here, calm enough. Oh, Angelo,
Why am I here, in the ceaseless, formal calm
That makes the soul swell to one bursting self
And seem the whole great universe, the while
It only sees itself, learns of itself,
Hopes for itself, feeds, preys upon itself,
And not one call comes to it from without,
'Think of me too, a little live for me,
Take me with thee in growing nearer God?'"

The second part of the poem is the epilogue of Abbess Ursula over the career of the impassioned and gifted sister. This, though, perhaps, less intensely interesting than the former part, is yet pervaded by a touching, quiet pathos; and in its more subdued tone does but comply with that fundamental law of drama—not to say of all poetry—that through all passion it shall but tend to the purification of passion.

"With the Dead" is the monologue of an early persecutor of the Christians in the Catacombs of Rome, mythically condemned to grope for ever in their darkness, unreleased by death. This is, perhaps, the poem which most impresses the reader with the imaginative vigour and dramatic force displayed. The delineation is done with a firm, unsparing, and yet delicate hand. Those entitled, respectively, "A Preacher," and "A Painter," are in another way scarcely inferior. We especially commend the former to our clerical brethren. "The Snow Waste," though containing passages of much beauty, is too much of a feat to be true poetry. It consists chiefly of eight line decasyllabic stanzas, with all the lines in a stanza rhyming. But we have said enough, we trust, to attract such of our readers as are lovers of true poetry—even though not bearing a maestro's name—to a volume as strongly marked by perfect taste as by poetic power.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Handbook of Specimens of English Literature: Selected from the Chief British Authors, and arranged Chronologically. By JOSEPH ANGLIS, D.D., Author of the "Handbook of English Literature." (Religious Tract Society.) "This volume completes the plan announced in the 'Handbook of English Literature.' It adds *Specimens to the History*, and illustrates the principles of criticism laid down in the previous volume by examples taken from the master-pieces of English authorship." Such is the editor's account of the present work; one on which great labour must have been bestowed, and which is indispensable to those who would make a student's use, or have intelligent and complete enjoyment, of the *History* previously published. It is explained that the ends kept in view throughout the work are "(1) to illustrate the progress of our literature and language; (2) to select from each author the most characteristic specimens both of his style and thought; (3) to present extracts remarkable for beauty, force, or suggestiveness; and (4) to introduce the reader to the works from which selections are taken." To carry out this scheme effectively, considerable quotations are made from the older writers, and their spelling generally retained. In all cases references are given, that the passages may be examined in their connection. Of the works of Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope, lines rather than passages have been thought sufficient, such lines being accompanied by minute references to the works. The writers included are more than 250; but living authors are excluded. Students deeply read in particular authors, and others familiarly acquainted with especial periods of our literature, will be sure to differ in some cases from the editor's judgment of what is characteristic, and to be more or less dissatisfied with his selection of passages. We could for ourselves name such

* 1. *The Prometheus Bound of Æschylus. Literally Translated into English Verse.* By AUGUSTA WEBSTER. Macmillan.

2. *Dramatic Studies.* By AUGUSTA WEBSTER. Macmillan.

cases. But this is by no means to be said in disparagement of the book; for every conceivable editor would be in precisely the same condition in the presence of his critics. Both editor and critic alike, having special sympathies, profound intimacies with some and limited acquaintance with other authors, and influenced unconsciously by personal and perhaps by professional habits, it would inevitably be the case, even after coming to an agreement as to the characteristics and relative place in literature of certain authors, that they should differ as to the works and passages that might best be representative of them. We think Dr. Angus has not always been fortunate; and he would himself be sure to think so of any similar collection. But we think that he has, on the whole, shown remarkably sound judgment and catholic taste; and has largely succeeded in the attempt to extract passages of suitable length that both have their authors' characteristics well marked and possess worth and interest in themselves. The utility of the work is increased by reference to the passages of criticism (under different heads) in which the authors are treated in the previous volume already referred to.

Swiss Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil. The Illustrations by E. WHYMPER, F.R.G.S. (Religious Tract Society.) The origin of this book is explained thus:—"The publications of the Religious Tract Society have, for some years past, contained numerous views of 'Swiss scenery by Mr. E. Whymper, who is pre-eminent amongst modern engravers for his knowledge of mountain forms and his powers of delineating them. His intimate acquaintance with Switzerland has afforded him facilities for its pictorial illustration which few artists have enjoyed. From the great merit of his designs it has been thought desirable to present them in a collected and permanent form, with the advantage of fine toned paper and careful printing." The result is a beautiful volume, the charm of which will never be lost to lovers of travel, of glorious scenery, and of the picturesque aspects of life in Switzerland. It is certainly one of the most perfect and delightful books of the kind that we ever saw. We entirely agree with the editor that mountain forms and phenomena have never been more truthfully presented than by Mr. Whymper; while the rendering of such scenes on wood has here reached a perfectness which always satisfies and sometimes astonishes us. Commend us, say we, to Mr. Whymper for the revival of the impressions, in all their distinctness and purity, which some of those scenes produce on the mind on first visiting them. He is at once very literal and intensely spiritual in his delineations of the grander features of the mountain world. The letter-press accompanying the views claims to be no more than the marking-out of the artist's route, with such occasional descriptions as may assist the realising enjoyment of those who have never seen the places for themselves. Its materials have been gathered, at first-hand, in the course of the writer's frequently-repeated visits to Switzerland; and its quotations are always valuable and interesting. It is written unassumingly, very pleasantly, and with thoroughly intelligent apprehension.

An Entire Commentary upon the whole Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians: Preached by Mr. PAUL BAYNE, &c., &c. (Puritan Commentaries—James Nichol.) We are well pleased to see this rich and edifying exposition—by the worthy and diligent Puritan who succeeded the celebrated William Perkins in the ministry of St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, and died early in the seventeenth century—now added to Nichol's Series of Commentaries. It is perhaps too little true to the apostle's line of thought, too little penetrative of the depths of the most marvellous of the epistles, to be often referred to by students; and too diffuse, without the redeeming charms which some equally diffuse writers of the time possessed, to be very interesting to devout readers. But it is, as the editor says, "practical, and full of sound doctrine;" and has every right to preservation and honoured place in a collection of Puritan authors. Mr. Alexander's memoir seems to contain all the facts accessible.

The Parables read in the Light of the Present Day. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. (A. Strahan.) Dr. Guthrie's books come too frequently before us, and are too well known in all the English-speaking world, to demand criticism, unless they should have some speciality of subject or novelty of feature. In the Parables of our Lord the themes are those which the author has again and again treated in his own attractive and telling way, in writing of "Man and the Gospel"; but, the forms with which the Great Teacher Himself clothed those truths for popular instruction, permit the freest and most appropriate exercise of the peculiar talents of Dr. Guthrie for description and illustration. The work abounds, as perhaps most who read these lines will already know, in the most characteristic things, and displays the best powers, of the writer: has some great beauties; and often stirs the deepest sentiments and rouses the most practical energies of the soul.

Mattins and Mutton's; or, the Beauty of Brighton: A Love Story. By CUTHBERT BEDE. Two Vols. (S. Low, Son, and Co.) "Mattins" represents the daily church-going, and "Mutton's" the ice-eating or soup-sipping at the favourite confectioner's, of the supposedly more fashionable portion of the visitors to Brighton. Cuthbert Bede's descriptions of this sort of well-known life have nothing to recommend them either in truthfulness,

brilliance, or satire. His tone is altogether vulgar; and he is not always delicate in his hints, though always a little on the windy side of absolute impropriety. As "a love story" it is very poor indeed. There is not a character in the book: or a really good incident: or anything else that has not seemed to us either trumpery, wearisome, or repulsive. As we did not deny praise to the author's merits in a former work, we are now as candid and unprejudiced in declaring that we see no real merit in this.

Beauties and Wonders of Vegetable Life. With Numerous Illustrations. (Religious Tract Society.) This is a very pretty book, containing a large amount of information, briefly and pleasingly imparted, concerning the vegetable life of the globe. It is called "Rambles" in its secondary title: but is not properly an account of any supposed rambles at home or abroad: but a collection of facts which could be gathered in the course of "rambles" only if they were extended to every country under the sun: and the meagre bits of connection in which Windsor and Kew, &c., are introduced, merely mar the book, and nothing else. The facts are grouped under the heads of the Park, the Forest, the Palm House, the Conservatory, the Orchard, the Garden, the Field and the Heath. It is a capital book for the pleasant instruction of the young, and for quickening an interest in natural facts. The abundant illustrations are in the excellent style which has now long marked the book publications of the Tract Society.

Mission Life in the Islands of the Pacific. Being a Narrative of the Life and Labours of the Rev. A. Buzacott, Missionary of Rarotonga, for some time Co-worker with the Rev. John Williams, Martyr of Erromanga. Edited by the Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND, and the Rev. A. BUZACOTT, B.A. With Preface by the Rev. HENRY ALLON. (London: John Snow and Co.) The general award of those competent to judge is that Mr. Buzacott was a model missionary, and that the island of Rarotonga is his best memorial. At his death high eulogies and loving testimonials were poured into the ears of his sorrowing relatives by South Sea Islanders, chiefs and teachers, by brother missionaries, and by gentlemen not in any wise connected with missionary enterprise, but who were moved to admiration by what they saw of his self-denying and most successful labours. Among the rest, Captain Sir Edward Belcher says of him:—"He is a pattern for missionaries. Such men by their labours improve all around them. They prove their superiority by their ability to instruct others, and they leave behind them lasting monuments of their utility in the increased civilization and happiness of their people." This record of Mr. Buzacott's life in the South Seas fully bears out all that has been said in his praise. It shows him to have been possessed of a rare aptitude for his work, of considerable tact in dealing with men, of unflinching courage and perseverance, and of intense devotion to his glorious work. In 1828 he entered upon his career in Rarotonga. In 1857 he finally left the island. Between these two dates very wonderful changes had been wrought in the condition and character of the inhabitants. An abundant blessing from God attended Mr. Buzacott's labours and those of his brethren in the work. Among the most notable of the converts was Makea, a chief, and the greatest and bravest man in the island, once a terrible tyrant, but afterwards a true friend of the missionaries. Besides missionary records, much interesting information is given of the condition of the South Seas. This is a book which it would be well for those to read who are intending to lead a missionary life.

Gleanings.

It is said that this year's hay crop will be one of the heaviest on record.

In some parts of Australia the farmers are making cider from peaches. They are so plentiful that pigs are fed on them.

SNOW IN JUNE.—On Saturday the Argyllshire mountains were clad in snow.

A PARADOX.—When a shoemaker is going to make a boot, the first thing he uses is the last.

Why cannot a gentleman legally possess a short walking-stick?—Because it can never be long to him.

An Irishman was riding with a rogue, who, as they trotted by a gibbet, asked his companion where he would be if that gallows had its due, and received the capital reply, "I'd be riding by myself."

The cattle plague returns for the week ending June 16th shows a large decrease on the previous week, the number of cases respectively being 533 and 987.

The English pheasant is now numbered among the feathered inhabitants of the woods of some parts of Australia.

A person was pointed out to a cooper who had a profusion of rings on his fingers. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

A hungry friend said at Brummel's table, after the beau had fallen in fortune, that nothing was better than cold beef. "I beg your pardon," returned Brummel, "cold beef is better than nothing."

The Emperor of the French has subscribed 500,000 francs to an institution to be formed in France for the encouragement of the principles of co-operation among the working classes.

The Miantonomoh, the new monitor, of 1,564 tons, and carrying four heavy guns, has arrived at Queens-town and Plymouth from New York, escorted by two other United States ships.

ALONE IN HIS GLORY.—A facetious fellow having unwittingly offended a conceited puppy, the latter told him he was no "gentleman." "Are you a gentleman," asked the droll one. "Yes, sir," bounced the fop. "Then, I am very glad I am not," replied the other.

A Dean, of Theodore Hook's acquaintance, was very fond of getting a substitute for church duty. One day Theodore asked, "Why's the Dean like England? D'ye give it up?—eh? Because he expects every man to do his duty."

A young officer of the British House of Commons wore a tremendous pair of moustaches, on which one of the members said: "My dear fellow, now the war is over, why don't you put your moustaches on the peace establishment?" "Had you not better put your tongue on the civil list?" was the prompt and happy retort.

Fœbris Nigra, or black fever—a terrible disease which has hitherto been hitherto been almost unknown in Ireland—has manifested itself in Dublin and Belfast. In the former city four deaths have occurred, and in Belfast one. Dark blotches cover the surface of the body, raised above the level of the skin, so as to be perceptible to touch.

The Mayor of Bridgewater was questioning the boys at the Ragged-school, and he asked them what were the pomps and vanities of this wicked world. He asked them one by one, but they could not tell him. At last a little boy near the bottom said, "I know, sir." The Mayor put up his hand and said, "Stop a bit," but he found none of the others could answer. He said to the little boy, "Now, then, what is it?" He said, "The Mayor and Corporation going to church, sir."

THE LAST SENSATIONAL THING IN PARIS.—The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:—"The most sensational thing here at present is the Circus, where Batty about a month ago was nearly devoured by his lions. On recovery from his wounds he demanded permission to perform again, but this paternal Government interfered, and had a commission to report. Batty went through his feats before the commissioners, and even to calm the doubts of a portion returned a second time into the cage, and as he was not rent to pieces in private, got permission to exhibit in public. He reappeared on Saturday. The evening commenced by an acrobat, falling from a trapeze some thirty feet high, and the lions, notwithstanding their good conduct before the commissioners, made three times at Batty, who was obliged to leave the cage."

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.—Among the numerous applications of photography, none is more interesting or more useful than those which are dedicated to the purposes of astronomy. When Arago detailed to the Academy of Sciences the process of Daguerre, he predicted that it would one day be the handmaid of astronomy. His prediction has been completely fulfilled, and astronomers have largely availed themselves of the resources which it has placed in their hands. But none has been so successful in this direction as Mr. Warren De la Rue. With his thirteen-inch telescope he has obtained photographs of the moon, so perfect that they bear being enlarged to a diameter of three feet: and they are found so exact, when submitted to micrometrical examination, that they furnish correct data for the measurement of the vibration of the moon. They serve also as a foundation for the lunar map, six feet in diameter, undertaken under the auspices of the British Association. Photography has enabled us to determine the relative heights and depressions of the mountains and ravines with which the surface of the moon is corrugated. Nor have the labours of the photographer been confined to our satellite; excellent pictures of several of the planets also have been obtained.—*Scientific Review.*

WILLIAM IV. AND THE DISSOLUTION IN 1831.—Earl Grey, the pink and pattern of loyalty and chivalrous courtesy, shrank from the disagreeable errand, and requested his bolder and less courtly colleague to introduce the subject, begging him at the same time to manage the susceptibility of the king as much as possible. The Chancellor accordingly approached the subject very carefully, prefacing the disagreeable message with which he was charged, with a compliment on the King's desire to promote the welfare of his people. He then proceeded to communicate the advice of the Cabinet, adding that they were unanimous in offering it. "What!" exclaimed the King, "would you have me dismiss in this summary manner a Parliament which has granted me so splendid a civil list, and given my queen so liberal an annuity in case she survives me?" "No doubt, sire," Lord Brougham replied, "in these respects they have acted wisely and honourably, but your Majesty's advisers are all of opinion, that in the present state of affairs, every hour that this Parliament continue to sit is pregnant with danger to the peace and security of your kingdom, and they humbly beseech your Majesty to go down this very day and prorogue it. If you do not, they cannot be answerable for the consequences." The King was greatly embarrassed; he evidently entertained the strongest objection to the proposed measure, but he also felt the danger which would result from the resignation of his Ministers at the present crisis. He, therefore, shifted his ground, and asked, "Who is to carry the sword of state and the cap of maintenance?" "Sire, knowing the urgency

of the crisis and the imminent peril in which the country at this moment stands, we have ventured to tell those whose duty it is to perform these and similar offices, to hold themselves in readiness." "But the troops, the Life Guards?—I have given no order for them to be called out, and now it is too late." This was indeed a serious objection, for to call out the guards was the special prerogative of the monarch himself, and no Minister had any right to order their attendance without his express command. "Sire," replied the Chancellor, with some hesitation, "we must throw ourselves on your indulgence. Deeply feeling the gravity of the crisis, and knowing your love for your people, we have taken a liberty which nothing but the most imperious necessity could warrant: we have ordered out the troops, and we humbly throw ourselves on your Majesty's indulgence." The King's eye flashed, and his cheek became crimson. He was evidently on the point of dismissing the Ministry in an explosion of anger. "Why, my lords," he exclaimed, "this is treason, high treason, and you, my Lord Chancellor, ought to know that it is." "Yes, sire, I do know it; and nothing but the strongest conviction that your Majesty's crown and the interests of the nation are at stake, could have induced us to take such a step, or to tender the advice we are now giving." This submissive reply had the desired effect; the King cooled, his prudence and better genius prevailed, and having once made up his mind to yield, he yielded with a good grace.—*Molesworth's "History of the Reform Bill."*

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

There is an improved tone in the Stock Markets, which was not much affected by the announcement this morning of the suspension of the bank of Messrs. Price, Marryat, and Co. The inquiry for Banking, Miscellaneous, and Railway Shares is limited, but prices are firm.

The demand for discount is steady, and 9½ is the general rate. A reduction from the Bank minimum of 10 per cent. is looked for on Thursday with confidence.

The quotation for Consols is 86½ to 87 for money, and 87 to 88 for the account.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, June 20.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,174,110
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	£3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	£14,174,110
	£29,174,110
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	£3,504,181
Public Deposits	£7,288,344
Other Deposits	£21,171,857
Savings Bank and other	
Bills	£585,084
	£47,101,916
June 21, 1866.	W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

LOHR-MURSELL.—June 12, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, F. N. Lohr, Esq., of Helston, Cornwall, to Ida Mary, only daughter of the Rev. J. P. Murrell. No cards.

KING-WHITEHEAD.—June 12, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Mr. Henry King, to Kliza, second daughter of Mr. John Whitehead.

HOLCOMBE-MOUNTFORD.—June 13, at Tottenham-court Chapel, Tottenham-court-road, by the Rev. J. W. Boulding, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Mountford, of Wigan, brother of the bride, James Dyke, second son of Joseph Ivimey Holcombe, Esq., of Gloucester-road, Regent's park, to Emily, second daughter of J. Mountford, Esq., of Bartholomew-road North, Kentish-town. No cards.

THORNTON-ROBINSON.—June 14, at the Baptist Chapel, Higher Temple-street, Manchester, Mr. Harry Thornton, of Ardwick, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Robinson, of Manchester.

BROWN-KEED.—June 14, at the New Baptist Chapel, Acon, Middlesex, by the father of the bride, Josiah Brown, youngest son of the Rev. W. S. Brown, Baptist minister, Attleborough, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Keed.

WORBY-PEAKE.—June 17, at Turret-green Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Renshaw, John Henry, youngest son of Mr. David Worby, Sea Horse Inn, to Esther, youngest daughter of Mr. George Peka, all of Ipswich.

STREET-COOKSON.—June 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Belper, by the Rev. H. F. Walker, of Nottingham, Mr. Abraham Street, to Miss Rhoda Cookson, both of Belper.

FRACOCK-HALLOWS.—June 19, at Harley-street Chapel, Bow, by the Rev. E. Schnadhorst, Mr. W. H. Peacock, to Miss K. Hallows, both of North Bow.

KATTERNS-GALLOP.—June 19, at Buckingham Chapel, Chilton, by the Rev. Matthew Dickie, assisted by the Rev. John Penny, the Rev. D. Katterns, of Hackney, London, to Annie Featherstone, only surviving daughter of Mr. R. Gallop, of Sydenham Hill, Bristol.

KYD-GRAY.—June 19, at Almond Cottage, Carmonstie, by the Rev. John Primrose Millar, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Robert Spence, M.A., and the Rev. Alexander Anderson, B.A. Mr. Thomas Kyd, of Dundee, to Catherine Jane, only daughter of Mr. James Gray, Carmonstie.

ARCHARD-JAMES.—June 19, at Panteg Parish Church, Monmouth, by the Rev. Joel Jones, Alfred Archard, of Bath, to Elizabeth Angharad, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, M.A., F.S.A., Ph.D., rector of the above-named parish.

CRERAR-BARBOUR.—June 20, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Mr. James Crerar, of Preston, to Marion Barbour, of Bradford.

FREEER-TUCKETT.—June 21, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Frederick Ash Freer, of Somerset House, London, to Martha Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Philip Debell Tuckett, of Bristol. No cards.

WATTS-EARP.—June 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Melbourne, Derbyshire, by the Rev. H. Craswell, B.A., of Derby, the Rev. Thomas Watts, of St. Alban's, Hert's, to Marianna Webster, second daughter of John Earp, Esq., of Melbourne.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—June 9, aged 71 years, Grace Morris, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Morris, Tattenhall, Cheshire.

BLANCHARD.—June 9, at Perry-street, Northfleet, Melancthon Blanchard, in his 71st year.

PALMER.—June 10, aged 23, at Weymouth, Mr. Samuel Palmer, of High Wycombe.

HOYTE.—June 15, at Atherstone, aged seven months, Ernest Bourn, son of the Rev. F. J. Hoyte.

VERNON.—June 20, at Uttoxeter, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Vernon, Esq., aged 17 years.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unusually hot weather in the summer months is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels in such cases are more or less seriously affected, so that the natives of England are at certain seasons liable to some of the disorders which rage in warm climates. People cannot have a more powerful curative than these justly celebrated Pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the system less liable to any irregularity, or when disease is present they abate its force, and at last totally destroy it. Dysentery, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick headache, and debility soon disappear before a course of these admirable Pills.—[ADVT.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 25.

The show of English wheat this morning was moderate. Factors demanded an improvement of 8s. to 4s. per qr., at which a partial clearance was effected. Our millers were not willing operators at the improvement, but necessitous buyers were compelled to pay the advance. Foreign wheat is held at advanced rates, the prices to-day being 2s. to 3s. per qr. over the currency of last Monday. Barley is per qr. dearer. Beans 1s. to 2s., and peas 1s. higher. We are well supplied with foreign oats, the bulk of those reported last week being from [Riga]. Upon the latter description, the quality not being very good, the improvement realised has not exceeded 6d. per qr., but bright heavy corn commanded 1s. per qr. over the rates of this day week.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—		Per Qr.	Per Qr.
		s.	d.
Essex and Kent,			
red, old	55	59	
Ditto new	44	52	
White, old	57	62	
new	57	58	
Foreign red	48	57	
white	57	65	
BARLEY—			
English malting ..	31	35	
Chevalier	36	38	
Distilling	27	31	
Foreign	20	27	
MALT—			
Pale	54	67	
Chevalier	64	68	
Brown	48	53	
BEANS—			
_ticks	36	40	
Harrow	40	43	
Small	42	47	
Egyptian	36	40	
PEAS—			
Grey	34	36	
Maple	35	38	
White	37	40	
Boilers	38	40	
Foreign, white ..	34	40	
RYE		26	28
OATS—			
English feed	21	26	
potatoes	26	32	
Scotch feed	23	27	
potatoes	26	32	
Irish black	20	25	
white	21	26	
Foreign feed	22	26	
FLOUR—			
Town made	46	50	
Country Marks ..	37	42	
Norfolk & Suffolk	32	34	

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, June 25.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 3d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, June 25.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,568 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 16,919; in 1864, 11,956; in 1863, 10,440; in 1862, 12,709; in 1861, 6,921; in 1860, 7,551; in 1859, 7,015; and in 1858, 7,169 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day. The demand was heavy, and prices generally had a drooping tendency. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were only moderate, but in full average condition. All kinds met a slow inquiry, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs.; but a very few superior Scots produced 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,200 Scots, Crosses, and Shorthorns, and from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland, 4 Scots. We were tolerably well supplied with sheep, of full average weight. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, nevertheless no quotable change took place in prices. The best Downs and half-breeds realised 6s. per 8lbs. Lambs were in fair supply and steady request on former terms, viz., from 5s. 8d. to 8s. per 8lbs. Calves were very dull, and 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. lower than last week. The pork trade was inactive, at late currencies.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts, 3	10 to 4 2	Prime Southdown 5	10 to 6 0
Second quality 4	4 to 4 10	Lamba	6 8 to 8 0
Prime large oxen 5	0 to 5 4	Lgo. coarse calves 4	8 to 5 4
Prime small do. 5	6 to 5 8	Prime small ..	5 6 to 5 10
Coarse inf. sheep 3	8 to 4 2	Large hogs ..	4 0 to 4 4
Second quality 4	4 to 5 0	Neatam. porkers 4	6 to 5 2
Fr. coarse woolled 5	2 to 5 8		

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 35s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 25s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 25.

These markets are fairly supplied with meat, for which the demand is heavy on rather lower terms.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef ..	3 6 to 4 0	Small pork ..	4 6 to 5 4
Middling ditto 4	0 to 4 2	Inf. mutton ..	3 6 to 4 8
Prime large do. 4	2 to 4 4	Middling ditto 4	10 to 5 6
Do. small do. 4	4 to 4 6	Prime ditto ..	5 8 to 5 10
Large pork ..	4 0 to 4 4	Veal	4 4 to 5 6

Lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, June 23.

Large quantities of goods have been received this week from the continent, especially cherries, which are very plentiful. Home-grown produce is also abundant. Grapes are plentiful, as are also pine-apples, strawberries, cucumbers, &c. Peas are now arriving in excellent condition. Flowers chiefly consist of daisies, orchids, heaths, camellias, pelargoniums, azaleas, mignonette, and roses.

COALS, MONDAY, June 25.—An advance on house of 3s. per ton; Hartley's and Shaw's at last day's rates. Hettons, 19s. 6d.; Haswell, 19s. 6d.; South Kellie, 18s. 6d.; Kellie, 18s.; Wylam, 17s. 6d.; Bradbury, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 16s. 9d.; Holywell, 16s. 6d.; Turnstall, 16s. 9d.; Tees, 89s. 3d.; Hartley's, 17s.; Hugh Hall, 18s. 6d. Fresh ships, 11. At sea, 45.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,175 firkins butter and 3,418 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 24,560 casks, &c., butter, and 2,585 bales and 90 boxes of bacon. The advance in the Irish butter market caused higher prices to be asked here, which checked the sale, and but a limited business was transacted: a few fine Clonmells, &c., sold at 112s. to 114s. on board, third Corks 106s., fourths 100s. landed. Foreign increased in supply, and a fair business was done at late rates. Best Dutch, 106s. to 108s. per cwt. In the bacon market there was a fair amount of business transacted: sales of best Waterford mald at 74s. on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 25.—These markets are fairly supplied with potatoes, chiefly new produce. The trade, on the whole, is steady, at our quotations. The imports into London last week consisted of 16,240 baskets from Rotterdam, 1,833 Dunkirk, 23 Boulogne, 139 Antwerp, 94 boxes Valencia, 743 Lisbon, &c., and 12 tons, 70 barrels, 160 baskets from St. Malo. Regents, old, 80s. to 120s.; Flukes, do., 150s. to 180s.; Rocks, do., 50s. to 90s. per ton. Spanish, new, 11s. to 16s.; Scilly, do., 11s. to 14s.; Jersey, do., 11s. to 15s. per cwt.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, June 25.—Our market continues exceedingly firm at former quotations, but the demand has been of a moderate character. Reports from the plantations are very conflicting; in some districts a little improvement is visible; but, on the whole, the condition is much the same as last week, and it is still the general opinion that the crop will prove light. Continental accounts indicate but little change. In Belgium and Bohemia blight is steadily progressing, and the same may be said of the greater portion of Bavaria; but in Alsace and the French districts a decided improvement is observable. New York advices to the 13th inst. report the market as very quiet, the arrivals of foreign hops keeping the trade supplied, the prospects of the growing crop are unfavourable. Gold, after a partial decline, has again advanced to a point higher than before, having now touched 144, which will necessarily affect exports from this side. Mid and East Kents, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s., 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 90 bales from Antwerp, 27 Boulogne, 25 Bremen, and 11 bales from Rotterdam.

SEED, Monday, June 25.—During the past week there has been inquiry for cloverseed, both red and white. The former has found buyers at 2s. to 3s. more than could be obtained a fortnight since; and the latter, with small stocks, is held for 4s. to 6s. advance.

WOOL, Monday, June 25.—There is very little business doing in any kind of wool for home use; whilst the demand for export to the Continent is limited. In prices, however, no actual decline has taken place. The Colonial wool sales have been brought to a close. Buyers from France purchased about 73,000 bales during their progress.

OIL, Monday, June 25.—Lined oil is firm at 30s. 10d. per cwt. on the spot; all other oils the trade is quiet, at last week's currency. Turpentine is dull, at 43s. to 44s. per cwt. on the spot. American refined petroleum 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per gallon.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, June 25.—The tallow trade is firm. The quotation for P.Y.O. is 46s. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 45s. net cash.

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1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs ..	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
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